

ROSENBERGS WIN STAY

State Department Tries to Quell Europe Protests

2,000 in Capital Vigil Ask Clemency

By MILTON HOWARD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—By train, bus and car, more than 2,000 Americans arrived here today from 22 states to join the round-the-clock clemency vigil before the White House. They carried placards and banners urging commutation of the death sentence in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, mother and father scheduled to die in the electric chair the night of Jan. 14.

Hour after hour, the vigil before the White House, estimated at not less than 1,500 persons throughout the day, solemnly marched up and down 50 yards allotted them on the sidewalk across the street from the East Gate of the President's mansion. Others meanwhile were visiting congressmen and other officials.

As the clemency train from New York City, organized by the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, arrived at 11:15 a.m. many hundreds joined the early morning line. The authorities had to open new space for the marchers. They marched two and three abreast with large placards quoting clergymen, rabbis and other figures, including top atomic scientists, urging a commutation of this death sentence, the first in American peacetime history for such an alleged crime.

At 2 p.m. several hundred of the marchers formed small delegations to visit congressmen and senators, and were scheduled to report back this evening. A delegation sought an appointment with President Truman through one of his secretaries. The delegation was referred to the Bureau of Pardons in the Department of Justice.

It can be stated that the White House is receiving daily communications of a most serious nature from leading clergymen, particularly urging presidential clemency. These, however, are not available for publication.

The committee's headquarters were informed this afternoon Judge Kaufman had told defense counsel Emanuel Bloch he would grant a stay if Bloch would show him a petition seeking clemency from the President. If the President denies such a petition, Kaufman would permit only five days' grace from the day of denial, the committee was told.

WIDE INTEREST

The 1,500 marchers made a deep impression on the city as thousands of Washingtonians passed by and these serious-faced men and women, from all walks of life, marching across the street from the

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By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Federal Judge Irving M. Kaufman yesterday granted a stay of execution to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to permit an appeal to the President for executive clemency. The stay will be effective until five days after the President acts, and the court may thereupon make any further ruling it believes necessary. The "spy" frameup victims had been scheduled to die

in the electric chair Jan. 14.

Judge Kaufman, who presided in the case against the young Jewish-American father and mother and pronounced the sentence of death upon them, issued the stay of execution at a brief hearing in his chambers at Foley Square early yesterday afternoon. He specified that the stay would be effective if, within five days from yesterday, counsel for the Rosenbergs file a petition for Presidential clemency.

Shortly after Judge Kaufman handed down his stay, three judges of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals turned down a motion by Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the U. S. Supreme Court.

The lawyer, who appeared before the three judges shortly before the hearing in Judge Kaufman's chambers, had pointed out that there is a "profound distinction"

Rally Thursday On East Side

An "Appeal to the President" meeting to urge clemency for the Rosenbergs will be held Thursday at 5 p.m. at Straus Square, East Broadway and Rutgers Street.

tion" between a stay to permit an appeal for executive clemency, based on the fact that final judgment had been rendered, and an appeal which "seeks ultimately to vindicate the defendants."

UNPRECEDENTED RULING

The Circuit Court's denial of the motion to permit further court action was described yesterday as "unprecedented" in law. It was pointed out that the ruling might leave the way open for the President to decline to act on the appeal for executive clemency because the defendants had not exhausted all available judicial remedies.

While Judge Kaufman specified that the stay of execution he was granting was solely for the purpose of appealing to the President, the motion rejected by the Circuit Court would have granted a stay to permit new legal argument before, and decision by, the U. S. Supreme Court.

The defense would seek to appeal before the highest court last week's refusal of three Circuit Court judges to grant a new trial to the Rosenbergs. The Circuit Court had denied a new trial despite the fact that it acknowledged that the Rosenbergs had been entitled to a new trial last year

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Bus Strikers Willing To Parley, But Bar Mayor's Pay Cut Plan

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Matthew Guinan, president of Local 100, CIO Transport Workers Union, declared last night that he and other representatives of the 8,200 striking bus workers are ready and willing to meet with the Mayor's transit committee to attempt to end the bus strike. However, the plan to cut the workers' wages could not serve as a basis for discussion.

The mayor's plan, announced over the radio and television Saturday night, called for a 40-hour week but would result in a cut in the workers' take home pay of from \$13 to as much as \$30 per week.

Guinan warned that subway overcrowding, resulting from the city's attempt to transport the passenger normally traveling by bus, presents "a real danger to life and limb." He said that TWU observers stationed at busy stations during the Monday morning rush hours had reported extremely dangerous conditions resulting from the overcrowding.

In telegrams to Victor Riesenfeld, chairman of the Mayor's transit committee and committee members Joseph Curran and Joseph E. Grady, union leaders asked if the committee favored "the Mayor's wage cutting proposal," adding "Our future line of action will be determined by your prompt reply." The telegram was signed by Guinan and Michael Quill, TWU international president.

In a wired reply which Guinan termed "completely inadequate," Riesenfeld said the committee would meet with the union to discuss the Mayor's proposal.

Guinan said that the union is going ahead with plans for a mass

picket line in front of City Hall at 11 a.m. today. Further steps, flowing from the exchange of telegrams, would have to wait until the union executive board met with Quill, Guinan said. Quill spent yesterday in Philadelphia in an attempt to avert a bus strike there.

The union official also revealed contents of a letter sent to Quill by school superintendent William Jansen, chairman of education in answer to Quill's proposal that schools be closed to protect children from the hazards of the overcrowded subways. Jansen said that he would not order the schools closed because "parents would be opposed." He said he hoped that "wise men" would be able to sit down and settle the strike.

Guinan commented that he thought that Jansen is "a wiser man than the Mayor" and that the union would welcome "a man of his intelligence" entering the negotiations.

Gurley Flynn Cites Stalin Peace Bid To Refute Gov't Charge of 'Danger'

By HARRY RAYMOND

Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's Christmas Eve reply to questions by New York Times correspondent James Reston was dramatically cited yesterday in the Smith Act trial of the 13 New York Communists as proof that neither the Soviet Union nor communism represents a "clear and present danger" to the United States.

Text of the Stalin peace move was made part of the trial record by the veteran labor leader, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, defendant acting as her own lawyer, as defense attorney Mary Kaufman opened a final impassioned plea to a jury of six men and six women to render a verdict of "not guilty."

Jury summations by the defense are scheduled to continue for three and a half more days.

Miss Flynn called the court's attention to Judge Edward J. Dimock's prejudiced judicial determination that existence of the So-

viet Union under Communist leadership, and Marxist parties throughout the world, posed a "threat" of "inevitable war" against the U.S. Under the Smith Act, such a "clear and present danger" must be determined by the court before a jury can convict under the act.

REFUTED BY STALIN

Judge Dimock's contention, Miss Flynn declared, was refuted by Stalin's reply to Reston, which stated in substance:

• He (Stalin) believed that war between the U.S. and USSR "cannot be considered inevitable, and that our countries can continue to live in peace."

• That Stalin would welcome diplomatic conversations with representatives of the new Eisenhower administration "looking toward the possibility of a meeting between (Stalin) and General Eisenhower on easing world tensions."

• That Stalin would "agree to cooperate" in "any new diplomatic approach designed to bring about an end to the Korean war" because the USSR "is interested in ending the war in Korea."

• That the "sources of present world contention" lie wherever the "policy of the 'cold war' against

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ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

2,000 at Rally In Toronto Urge Clemency

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—Two thousand persons at a Massey Hall rally last night called on President Truman, by resolution, to grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Almost all persons at the rally also sent individual letters asking Truman to act. The main speaker was Albert Kahn, U. S. author. The chairman was George Harris of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union.

Simultaneously, in Ottawa, 500 persons paraded last night before the U. S. Embassy, protesting the death verdict.

Prosecutor of Trenton 6 Has Negro MD Indicted

By Elihu S. Hicks

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—In an unheard-of move to bolster his frameup case against the "Trenton Two," Mercer County Prosecutor Mario Volpe has secured a perjury indictment against Dr. J. Minor Sullivan III, a prominent Negro physician, it was learned this week.

NAACP Fights Rape Frameup In Stamford

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 5.—The Stamford Chapter of the NAACP has launched a campaign in defense of James A. Higgs, 27-year-old Army private accused of raping a Stamford society woman. The NAACP charged that "the reason for the charge and the haste in holding a preliminary hearing was solely because James Higgs is a Negro."

Pvt. Higgs is being held under \$20,000 bail awaiting trial before Criminal Superior Court, although originally bail was set at \$5,000.

Several attorneys, Negro and white, have come forward to assist in the Negro soldier's defense "because of the many discrepancies in the published reports of the alleged rape." When the police were first called the woman claimed her attacker wielded a penknife. A month later a newspaper story reported the police as saying the "weapon" was a cosmetics bottle cap.

The name of the society woman who brought charges has been withheld. An earlier published story declared that the success of the police in "winning" a confession from Pvt. Higgs would decide whether the woman would be projected into the limelight or protected from the glare of publicity. Yet Mrs. Higgs lost her job because of the charges.

Detective Capt. William J. Lynch "won" a confession which Pvt. Higgs later repudiated, charging the "confession" was given under duress.

Efforts by the authorities to protect the woman from "notoriety" may lead to an attempt to hold a "locked-door" trial at which the public and press would be excluded.

Rev. Edward H. Coleman, president of the Stamford NAACP, reported \$500 pledged and \$116 already collected for the Higgs Defense Fund. Contributions may be sent to Miss Janet Wells, 52 Broad St., Stamford, Conn., secretary of the local NAACP.

Dr. Sullivan, who appeared as Volpe's own expert witness in both trials of the Trenton Six, was accused among other things of testifying falsely that Collis English, one of the defendants, had a heart ailment. English died of the heart ailment in New Jersey State Prison on Dec. 30. The indictment was handed down by the Mercer County Grand Jury on Christmas Eve, a week before English died.

Representing the Trenton NAACP, the doctor declared during English's funeral that he would stand by the diagnosis that English "had to die to prove." He said:

"In the first trial I told the truth. In the second trial, I restated the truth. Regardless of what the Prosecutor of Mercer County and the newspapers impute, that same diagnosis stands."

Dr. Sullivan, who serves as Medical Inspector of the Mercer County Penal Institutions and is a member of the Mayor's Citizens Committee, declared later that the indictment was an attempt by Volpe to damage his reputation and practice "out of spite" because of his testimony in Volpe's frameup case. Declaring that this should be a part of the nationwide fight for justice in the Trenton case, he called for letters and petitions to N. J. Gov. Alfred Driscoll urging him to vacate the indictment.

The doctor, who served his internship in New York's Harlem Hospital, testified in both trials that some of the defendants appeared to have been drugged two days after they were arrested and in the second trial that English faced the danger of heart attacks because of the strain of the trials and imprisonment.

Five other doctors, including the Medical Director of the State Prison and a heart specialist assigned to examine English, confirmed Sullivan's diagnosis.

During its recent national convention, the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity condemned the indictment as "persecution of a conscientious citizen" and pledged its full support to the doctor.

Free on \$1,000 bail, the physician is scheduled to plead "not guilty" to the charge in Mercer County Court on Jan. 16. He is legally represented by Democratic Assemblyman Frank Thompson.

Back Union Leader's Stand on Grand Jury

REFUSAL of James McLeish to answer a series of questions before a federal grand jury, was endorsed by the officers of District Council 4, UE. McLeish is president of the council.

The questions asked were "designed to lay the basis for a frame-



McLEISH

up of UE leaders, and withdrawal of certification from our union as bargaining agent for 35,000 workers in New York and North Jersey," said the statement.

The District Four officers said they were proud of McLeish, adding, "The position taken by McLeish was the only one which could protect the union from frameup indictments such as were secured against leaders of the CIO Packinghouse Workers."

Fishermen's Local Urges Unity In Alaska Fish, Canning Industry

SEATTLE, Jan. 5.—A united approach to negotiations among all purse seine fishermen, trollers, unions in the Alaska fishing and canning industry has been proposed here by the annual conference of Fishermen's Local 3.

The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union affiliate called on its international union to initiate joint or parallel negotiations for a 1953 wage increase for workers in the industry.

All Alaska fishing, cannery and other shoreworkers' unions would be invited to coordinate their demands under the Local proposal.

The three-day conference was attended by 34 delegates represent-

ing 2,200 salmon, herring and sardine purse seine fishermen, trollers, reef-netters, Puget Sound cannery workers and tendermen, and Alaska fish reduction workers.

Delegates reaffirmed their position that fighting to retain the contract is the most important job facing the union. The right of fishermen's unions to negotiate agreements for the economic protection of the membership is under attack by the government and the employers.

On negotiations, the local took note of industry threats to attempt to impose wage cuts next year.

ST. LOUIS TEAMSTERS' HEAD CALLS FOR LABOR UNITY

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5 (FP).—An appeal to Missouri labor to present a united and militantly aggressive front against pending anti-union legislation here was made by President Melroy Horn of Local 618, International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Addressing the semi-monthly meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union, Horn attacked the Missouri Chamber of Commerce for its announced plan to propose a new labor code to the state assembly when it convenes in January.

The Chamber is raising a \$100,000 slush fund from businessmen in the state to help put across its program. Its proposals include a right-of-work law, which would ban union security, and a ban on secondary picketing.

The teamster leader said the legislature "should subpoena the officers and books of the chamber to find out just why they want

so much money and who actually is behind the bills the state chamber is fronting for, bills that are obviously designed for one purpose, to make it most difficult to organize workers in Missouri and to attempt to bust existing unions."

Boston Rabbi Assails Walter-McCarran Act

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow, president of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston in a sermon here denounced the McCarran-Walter Act.

Rabbi Shubow said the Act was un-American, inhuman, a negation of the Judeo-Christian tradition of moral and religious principles and an ironic Christmas gift in America and humanity.

The Act, he declared, will make America no longer a haven or refuge but a civilization built after the patterns of the ancient cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Calif. Warehouse Local Urges Truman to Save the Rosenbergs

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 1.—Warehouse Local 29, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union called upon President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower recently to grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, condemned to die on phony "atom spy" charges.

Union president Al Caplan made the clemency motion at separate meetings of locals of Wilmington and Los Angeles units. The motion carried unanimously in both units.

Caplan reviewed the facts of the Rosenberg case. He pointed out there was considerable doubt as to their guilt in the first place, and no necessity for a death sentence in time of peace in the second place.

In contrast to the vindictive sentence against the Rosenbergs, said Caplan, Ilse Koch is free despite her proven responsibility for concentration camp atrocities.

Los Angeles Pastors Work for Clemency

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5.—Negro pastors, members of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, were on record this week with pledges to pray and work for commutation of the death sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The pledges were made by Alliance members after hearing the full story of the "atom spy" frameup of the Rosenbergs, who now sit in the death row of Sing Sing.

The pastors also said they would welcome representatives of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case to their churches

to obtain support for the drive to win executive clemency for the frameup victims.

Writes All Friends To Save Rosenbergs

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—A middle-aged woman has written letters to every acquaintance she has made since school days urging their help in the clemency appeal for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

A young man has sent 110 messages concerning the case, written out by hand, to 100 neighbors in

the Hunters Point area and followed them up with personal visits.

Another woman has composed a moving poem, appealing for the lives of the young couple who face electrocution, which she is enclosing in her Christmas cards.

These are a few of the examples of individual activity around the clemency campaign.

Out of such activity in the Bay Area have come literally thousands of letters, wires, petitions to President Truman urging him to exercise executive clemency in behalf of the Rosenbergs.

Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry Feted by 600

Six hundred persons greeted Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry at a reception yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Brevoort, Eighth St. and Fifth Ave. The occasion marked the release of Miss Flynn from the Women's House of Detention after having served a 30-day "contempt" sentence, and the 53rd birthday of Pettis Perry.

Perry and Miss Flynn are among the 13 defendants in the current New York Smith Act trial. Among those present to greet Perry and Miss Flynn were Paul Robeson, Mrs. Charlotte Bass, vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party last November, and Clifford McAvoy, deputy commissioner of welfare during the LaGuardia administration.

Miss Flynn expressed thanks for the 500 Christmas cards and telegrams she received for the Christmas holidays while in the House of Detention. Her 30-day term had

been imposed because of her refusal to serve as an informer at the trial.

Miss Flynn added that both she and other inmates of the Women's House of Detention had enjoyed very much the Christmas carols sung beneath her cell Christmas eve by a group of well-wishers led by People's Songs artists.

The reception was sponsored by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

Bares Fascist Nature Of Rhee Regime

Newspapers across the country have been giving prominence to a series of articles by Frederick Kuh, exposing the fascist nature of the Syngman Rhee regime in Korea. The Kuh series has appeared in such papers as the Boston Post, Chicago Sun-Times and Brooklyn Eagle. Our readers are invited to send us clippings from letters, columns or of other public reaction to the Kuh revelations.

What US-USSR Trade Will Mean In Jobs

Last Sunday's Worker carried the opening article in a series by Bernard Burton on what development of trade between the U. S. and the nations building socialism would mean in jobs for American workers. These articles will run weekly in The Worker, and will deal with the following:

- Effect on maritime workers—Jan. 11.
- Effect on heavy industry—steel, auto, machine tools, agricultural machinery workers—Jan. 18.
- Effect on light industry, especially textile workers—Jan. 25.
- Effect on agriculture—Feb. 1.
- Overall conclusions—Feb. 8.

We would suggest that reader groups among sections of the workers dealt with in these articles get special orders of the appropriate issue for sale and distribution among the workers affected.

Detroit LYL Gets 100 to Sign for Peace

DETROIT, Jan. 5.—Labor Youth League members have collected close to 100 signatures on a petition to President-elect Eisenhower calling for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

The Dexter Community branch of the LYL prepared the scroll type petition on parchment paper and lettered in old English style.

"To President-elect Eisenhower: As the casualty lists mount, the hearts of the American people cry out for peace in Korea and the return of our loved ones.

"Agreements have been reached on 63 points after 18 months of negotiations with only one question remaining—Prisoners of War exchange. We ask you to call a cease-fire now and resolve this point after the blood of our youth stops flowing.

"We want to spend the new year in a world of peace!"

FOR COLLIS ENGLISH

To you who could not let him die except
in prison
You great political and civic lights,
We say: those whom we bury in such anger
Will rise to damn your days and haunt
your nights . . .

Collis, to you, dead brother, now we

promise:
Men of your people will not always die
To keep their brothers silent!
Even your killers know
Our day, your day, is rising in the
crimson sky!

—ELOISE McALLISTER.

'PLYMOUTH ADVENTURE' PUTS THE MAYFLOWER VOYAGE IN TECHNICOLOR

By BEN LEVINE

"Plymouth Adventure," the Dore Schary technicolor film now to be found in the neighborhood theatres, offers some of the most magnificent sailing ship scenes to be found in the many such pictures put out recently by Hollywood. The film tells the story of the Mayflower's voyage in 1620 from Southampton to the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

The shots taken, from all angles, of the unfurling of the Mayflower's sails as they belly out in the wind, the work of the sailors in the rigging, the sweeping rhythm of ship itself as it sets out on the open sea, and finally the the fury of Atlantic storm are camera masterpieces.

Quotations from the log of the Mayflower give something of an historical flavor to the story, as well as the music accompaniment, which uses melodies of the time such as "Green Slaves." Had there been more genuine historical details, we might have had a really fine picture.

As it is, the plot itself degenerates into routine monotonous love dialogues between Spencer Tracy, the ship's captain, and Gene Tierney.

Only the most casual references are made to the Puritans' fight for freedom and democracy. The captain sneeringly refers to the passengers as psalm singers, but we hear very little of the singing.

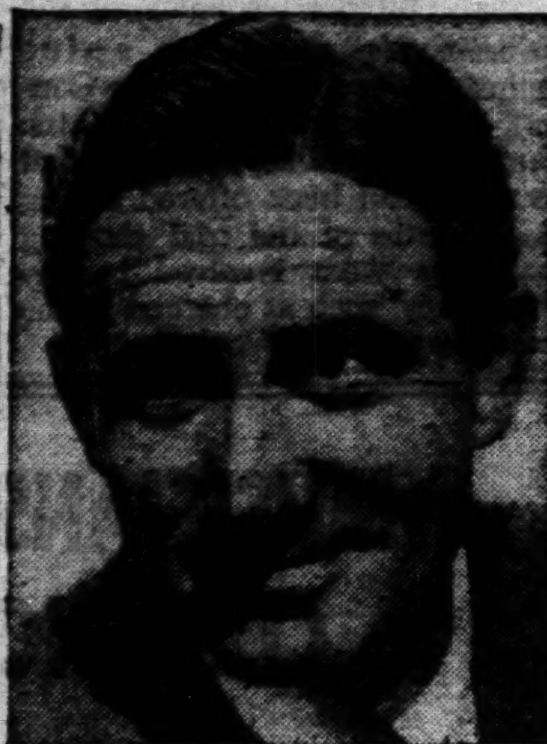
The captain, by the way, is portrayed in the common Hollywood pattern as a livable crook, while the crew, who work for him under the most horrible conditions, are pictured in unrelieved colors as brutal hoodlums. This class bias further weakens the film's value as the story of a fight for freedom.

The plot has several interesting features, nevertheless. The traditional story of the Mayflower, as we were always taught it in school, is that the ship was bound for Virginia or New Jersey, but a storm drove it out of its course, and so the Pilgrims landed in the unsettled wintry coast near Cape Cod.

According to the motion picture, the ship was deliberately taken off its course by the captain who had been bribed by the "New England company," a rival to the Virginia company, so that America's earliest immigrants were already the victims of a crooked deal.

There is one interesting scene, which is a short scene, a hurried scene, but which deserves comment. John Alden, played by Van Johnson, is depicted as a carpenter who joins the voyage not because he shares the opinions of the Pilgrims but because he is caught by the excitement of the adventure. He finds a stowaway on board, an old man, William Brewster, the real leader of the voyage, and he knows that the constables had been mobilized on the pier to arrest Brewster. He also sees a forbidden book in Brewster's hand, and he is disturbed at the sight of a printing press on board ship. As a "loyal subject of the King" and a devout member of the Church of England, he is bewildered to find the company he is in.

But when he is confronted with the question of disclosing Brewster's identity to the King's constables, this "loyal subject of the King" spontaneously, instinctively exclaims that in going to a new



SPENCER TRACY

land, to a land of opportunity, he is not going to dirty the venture by being an informer. Little did John Alden, "fellow traveler" with the Dissenters on the Mayflower, realize that 332 years later, in the very state, Massachusetts, which grew out of the colony founded by the Pilgrims, a governor would proclaim a Philbrick Day to honor a Government Informer.

Nor can we blame him for not knowing that, 332 years later, ships from England would be carrying on board an American immigration inspector acting as an Official Informer to see that no "subversives" got through. For certainly these Pilgrims, hunted, jailed, exiled and accused of "force and violence" against the Government because of their religious opinions,

could never have passed the McCarran Act test.

The movie that accompanies "Plymouth Adventure" at the neighborhood houses is "The Hour of 13," a British suspense mystery based on a story by Philip MacDonald which is smoothly acted and directed. The plot is the "Raffles" variety in which a charming and witty jewel thief helps the police nail a terrorist who murders 12 cops and is caught trying to get his 13th. The cops fall dead one after another like so many dolls, until the audience found it more amusing than horrible, and there were murmurs of disappointment at a moral ending that puts so engaging a jewel thief in jail, but these are faults that are inevitable in that kind of Punch and Judy entertainment.

Forum Thursday on Road to Socialism

A round-table discussion of "The American Road to Socialism" will highlight the registration week program of the Jefferson School of Social Science Thursday at 9:15 p.m. Admission and refreshments are free.

Leaders of the round-table discussion include Dollie Mason, registrar and instructor of the Jefferson School; Myer Weise, instructor and Howard Selsam, director.

Classes for the winter term begin next week and continue for 18 weeks. Class admission cards may be purchased at the School, 16th Street and Sixth Ave.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE COMPLETE BORING

Arch Farch sat propped up in bed with a copy of the Daily News, a bottle of aspirin, a running nose, and a slight chill. Edna brought him a cup of tea. He took it mournfully. "The reds," he said weakly, "are boring from without."

"From within," corrected Edna. "From without," Arch repeated. "The Daily News says that the new red tactic in the UN is to bore from without."

"From within and from without?"

"I suppose so," said Arch. A sneeze shook the room. Edna handed him a box of tissues.

"This is very serious, Arch," said Edna, sitting on the edge of the bed and glancing at the paper. "The reds used to join organizations and bore from within. Now I suppose they're not joining them and boring from without."

"Exactly," agreed Arch, between sips of the tea.

"It was bad enough when they joined organizations," she clucked her tongue. "Now they're not joining them! And I'll bet they're doing both at once."

Arch nodded sagely. "They are doing just that. They are joining organizations and not joining them."

"What does the Daily News want them to do?" asked Edna. "Join them and bore from within, or not join them and bore from without?"

Arch brooded a moment. "It's a ticklish question," he admitted.

"It sure is," Edna took the teacup and put it on the table. She sighed. "It looks like everybody's

boring from someplace or other. Some bore from the top, some bore from the bottom, some bore from the side, some bore from the middle. It's all very boring. Where's Lattimore boring from?"

"He," said Arch, "was boring from within the government."

"But he's not in the government now."

"Now he's boring from without the government."

"I see McCarthy is going after the schools, Arch. He says he's not looking for Communists any more. Now he's just looking for Communist thinking. I guess he's after people who are boring from without the Communist Party."

"He'll get them, too," declared Arch.

"Remember when you were on that two-day strike last Fall?" asked Edna.

"That was a lulu!" said Arch, with another sneeze.

"That," said Edna, "is Communist thinking. You were boring from someplace or other."

"Gee, Edna, we got 10 cents an hour, didn't we?"

"Boring from without!" cried Edna. "You owe the boss \$4 a week from the day the strike ended. You ought to give it back."

"Edna! No!"

"You borer!"

Arch wiped his nose with a tissue. "There ought to be some way a guy can protect himself from a charge of boring."

"There is," said Edna.

"How?"

"It's simple, Arch. Just stay in bed the rest of your life. And don't say anything."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

For Dodger Fans Only

AS IT LOOKS NOW, the Brooklyn Dodgers might stand pat for the 1953 season. At least with the Warren Spahn trade signals off and the resounding declaration by prey Walter O'Malley that Gil Hodges and Jackie Robinson will not be traded no matter what, the major shakeup envisioned by many after the World Series doesn't seem likely.

Actually the Dodgers are not in such bad position. They are "standing pat" after all with the club which won the National League pennant by 4½ games and lost to the American League champs only in the seventh game of the World Series. And there are some pretty fair products ripe or ripening fast on the extensive minor league farm vine—though none of them is a pitcher like Warren Spahn.

These minor league hopefuls, best looking crop of any of the 16 big league clubs has coming along, are all-important. For "standing pat" is just a figure of speech in baseball. You can't really "stand pat" from year to year because you have a certain number of players who start declining from their peaks. On the Dodgers a key trio like Reese, Robinson and Campanella, while still tops at their positions, are not going to get any better and have already shown some signs of losing a little bit. Cox and Furillo are likewise at the age where they would be called boy governors or congressmen, but grizzled veterans in their own demanding trade. Nor is the important Preacher Roe getting better.

Add all this to the fact that the pitching is strictly uncertain, and that the Giants will have Monte Irvin from the start in '53, and it behooves the Dodgers to do some improving.

WHICH IS WHAT makes the credentials of Jim "Junior" Gilliam so important even if he isn't listed on the official roster of 42 sent out by the Dodgers. Just to briefly recap: the young Negro star from Baltimore, a switch hitter like Mickey Mantle, batted .303 in the International League, a much higher classification than Mantle played in before coming up. A line drive type of hitter, he clouted home 112 runs, hit 30 doubles, 9 triples, 9 home runs, sped across home plate 111 times, stole 18 bases. Amazingly, he walked 100 times and struck out only 18 times!

That's at bat. In the field, he played a beautiful second base for 120 games. His .986 percentage led the league, and more important, he was ACTUALLY by far the best fielding 2nd sacker. He also played 36 errorless games in the outfield to help.

Voted the league's "Most Valuable," Gilliam is 24 and ripe ready. In addition to what the figures show, he has all the "intangibles" of the star . . . great speed afoot, grace, fluency, versatility, adaptability and competitive flair. He comes through in the clutches. He is potentially the Dodgers' counterpart to the Giants' Willie Mays and the Yanks' Mantle, the remarkable sure fire new star who can help transform the team by stepping it up a notch.

If the Dodgers keep Gilliam at Montreal just because he is optionable for another year they will be making a big mistake—or worse. I hope they bring him up. There has been ugly unofficial talk of a "quota" on Negro players on a single team and a lot of fans will be wanting to know if that's what no Gilliam will mean. Sometimes another year on the farm is good for the development of a player. Not in this case. Another year on the farm will mean a year of big league life, salary and development wasted. He's not going to learn anything at Montreal he doesn't know now. He's ready to learn big league stuff. And his morale, if one can guess, would not be helped by being kept in the minors when he knows he is fully ready and knows that certain other big league teams would be happy to grab him and make him their second baseman right now.

THE REGULAR DODGER carryovers are Hodges, Robinson, Reese and Cox in the infield, backed by Bobby Morgan and Rocky Bridges; Pafko, Snider, Furillo, Shuba and Williams, outfield, with the knee-mended Shuba figuring to get in there more regularly. Campanella and Al Walker are the catching holdovers.

We mentioned the hard-hitting shortstop-outfielder Jim Pendleton yesterday. He could stick on the batting power Bridges and the inconsistent Morgan haven't shown yet.

Don Zimmer is the young shortstop whiz on whom has tentatively fallen the mantle of successor to Reese as the long time infield key. He was kept in preference to Bill Hunter, a shortstop rave who was the Texas League's Most Valuable player and sold to the Browns. Zimmer, a stylish fielder who comes from Cincinnati, is on the smallish side, 5-9, 165 pounds, yet with Mobile in the Double A Southern he rapped 17 homers and drove in 91 runs. He had 32 doubles and 7 triples and stole 14. A disquieting figure is 111 times struck out. A year of Triple A would seem in order especially since Reese is still Reese . . . but if the kid shows lots of poise in Vero, who knows. . . . Another great young infield prospect is Montreal's Don Hoak. They say this kid fields like Billy Cox now, is a speedboy like Gilliam. He hit .290 with good power. (Oh, the flowers that bloom. . .)

Outfield hopefuls important if there is a trade for Furillo and Pafko, include the speedy Amoros, not yet 21, who brought up a great record from St. Paul and began to show extra base power in the last week when he loosened up and played some; Carmen Mauro, a "sleeper" from Montreal, once turned down by the Cubs, 26, lean, fast, lefthanded hitter who rapped .327; Gino Cimolo, a bonus youngster from California who came fast at St. Paul where he hit .319; Bill Sharman, right now making life miserable for the Knickerbockers, but a fleet outfielder who belted .294 with 16 homers for St. Paul (another Baumholtz?), and others. Behind the bat making a bid to replace the slow-footed Walker as Campy's lefty hitting sub is the L.L.'s best, Charley Thompson, a .303 hitter who stole 7 bases, interesting for a catcher.

As you see, there is lots of potential youth and speed pressing against the well-formed crust of the "eight untouchables." And the Dodgers may still need some important pitching help for the marvelous Joe Black, Erskine, Loes and Ree to stay ahead of the Giants, Phils and Cards . . . let alone to get to where they can finally win themselves all the marbles and put the first World Championship banner over the fair borough to our south.

So—there may still be a trade of some veteran regulars, unless some pitching miracles like the untracking of Clem Labine and Ralph Branca, both possible, take place. Be real nice to get back Don Newcombe, wouldn't it?

Disabled Vet to Test Housing Loyalty Oath

NEWARK
HARRY L. LAWRENCE, a disabled war veteran who served four years in the U. S. army, has accepted an offer of the American Civil Liberties Union to represent him in a court test of the Gwinn amendment. This amendment makes living in public low cost housing, contingent on signing a "loyalty" oath that the tenant does not belong to some 200 organizations on the Attorney General's "subversive" list.

Mr. Lawrence, a resident of Newark's Seth Boyden housing project, announced that he will not sign the oath because "it infringes on my personal and civil liberty."

SUIT will be filed in Federal courts both here and in Washington, according to Emil Oxfeld, New Jersey counsel for the ACUD. Other tenants will be invited to join in the suit, said Mr. Oxfeld, which is for the purpose of invalidating the amendment on Constitutional grounds.

"The Gwinn amendment is ridiculous," said Mr. Lawrence. "It singles out . . . those who live in low-cost housing and requires them to sign loyalty pledges. . . . Lawrence said he would sign the oath only if the 5th Amendment to the Constitution were repealed."

Lawrence, who does not belong to any of the organizations on the Attorney General's list, is married and the father of two sons. He is a teacher, and eventually hopes to become a rabbi.

MEANWHILE, the Newark Citizens Housing Committee joined opposition to the oath voiced by the ACLU and the CIO. William Brach, housing committee chairman released a statement saying: "Legality of the Gwinn amendment . . . must be tested quickly

if low-rent housing is to be kept clear of political interference and favoritism." The statement said the new law was "on shaky grounds."

The Civil Rights Congress warned that tenants who sign the oath lay themselves open to imprisonment.

Trial of '13'

(Continued from Page 1)
the Soviet Union find their expression."

Further supporting her argument, Miss Flynn presented the court a copy of Stalin's new book, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." She noted that in this work Stalin concluded the conflict of interests between capitalist states for markets has, during the period since World War I, proved to be stronger than the conflict between capitalist and socialist states.

MARXIST-LENINIST THESIS
From this, she said, Stalin reached the conclusion that the Marxist-Leninist thesis of the inevitability of wars between capitalist states remains in effect.

Miss Flynn declared: "He (Stalin) further reaches the conclusion that there is a greater likelihood of war at the present time between capitalist states than between capitalist states and socialist states."

The present-day peace movement, she continued, was described by Stalin as having the aim "to rouse the masses of the people to fight for the preservation of peace and for the prevention of another world war." Therefore, she stated, Stalin said "the aim of this movement is not to overthrow capitalism and establish socialism—it confines itself to the democratic aim of preserving peace." In this connection, she pointed out, Stalin stated that the slogan of Marxists during the first world war, "from the imperialist war into a civil war" is not the object of the present-day peace movement in which Communists participate.

The aggressive shoe, said Miss

Flynn, is on the other foot. In support of this argument, she offered as an exhibit a copy of the 25-cent paper-bound book, "I Killed Stalin," which she said already a circulation of 425,000 copies.

"This is a book which frankly treats the Soviet Union as an 'enemy empire' and Joseph Stalin as a 'brutal tyrant,'" Miss Flynn declared. "The book describes a war between the U. S. and the Soviet Union, justified this war, and speaks favorably of the use of the atom bomb against the Soviet population."

"Moreover, it glorifies assassination of the head of the Soviet state, as well as murder and violence as a means of accomplishing this aim."

She described the activities of the central figure in the book as being carried out by an official U. S. Government agency, described as "Bureau X." She condemned the book as "patently an incendiary incitement to war" between the U. S. and USSR and an "apt civilian counterpart for the recent federal legislation authorizing the expenditure of \$100,000,000 on 'Operation X,' a project designed to organize and finance conspiratorial groups in Communist countries for the purpose of overthrowing their governments by force."

Judge Dimock rejected the new evidence and overruled a defense motion for a full-dress hearing on the "clear and present danger" issue.

Opening the defense summary, attorney Kaufman told the jury it was dealing with a "trial of political ideas." On trial, she said, was a party with "deep national roots going back beyond the Civil War."

"This is a thought-control trial," the lawyer said, "the science of Marxism-Leninism is on trial here . . . and books, more books and pamphlets—this is the evidence. All of them contain ideas, philosophical and social thoughts. Books and ideas in this courtroom are being treated like burglars' tool."

She warned the jury that the prosecution was relying on prejudice to secure a guilty verdict. She said the government was seeking to "pollute reason with prejudice" and pleaded with the jurors to wipe any bias from their minds during the deliberations.

Mrs. Kaufman said there was no proof in the vast trial record to support the claim of FBI informers Louis Budenz and John Lautner that Marxism-Leninism "was a code for force and violence."

"A party that speaks to hundreds of thousands of people does not say one thing to them and another thing in private," the lawyer declared.

She asked, referring to the activities of the defendants: "How can the preservation of peace be called a peripheral and meaningless issue or window-dressing?"

The struggle for preservation of peace, she said, has been shown by the testimony to be the very heart of activities of the Communist Party and the 13 defendants. The pursuit of peace, she stated, stands out among them "like the Rock of Gibraltar."

At another point, Mrs. Kaufman declared that the government is trying to convict the defendants for "overthrowing the Czarist government of Russia." She charged

the prosecution had, in presenting documentary evidence to the jury, attempted to "make a burlesque" of Marxist-Leninist classical literature.

Mrs. Kaufman explained how the evidence revealed the defendants were active in leading the fight for wage increases, rent control, the abolition of firetrap housing, ending of discrimination against Negroes and for a tax program that would place the burden on those best able to play.

She asked: "Does this show the defendants were involved in a conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence?"

Analyzing the testimony of the government's anti-labor spies against her two clients, Betty Gannett and Louis Weinstock, Mrs. Kaufman reminded the jury that no proof had been offered during nine months of the trial showing that they were involved in any 'conspiracy' such as charged in the indictment.

Fight Cancellation Of Citizenship

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born announced that it has undertaken to defend Constantine Radzie, of New York City, whose citizenship the Justice Department is seeking to revoke on political grounds.

Abner Greyn, executive secretary of the American Committee, stated:

"Mr. Radzie, when he became a citizen in 1939, answered all questions truthfully and fully qualified for naturalization. The Justice Department is now trying to revoke his citizenship because of Mr. Radzie's political opinions before 1939. This would be an extremely dangerous precedent for the establishing of a police state in this country. Mrs. Blanch Freedman, New York attorney, has been retained to represent Mr. Radzie in the federal courts."

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Auspices: Musicians Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs

"Appeal to the President" MEETING! The ROSENBERGS MUST LIVE Thursday, Jan. 8 - 5 to 7 P.M.

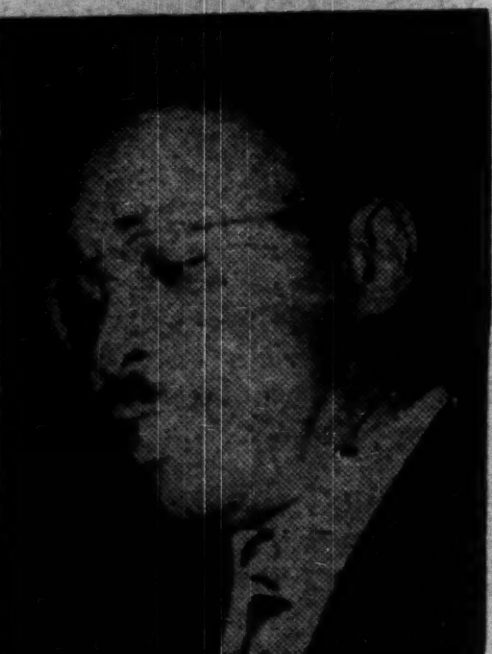
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What's On?

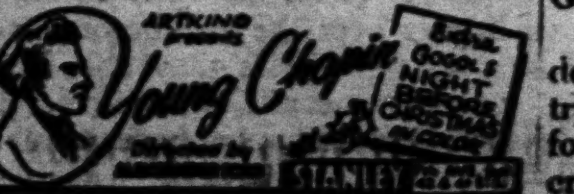
Coming
DON'T MISS a round-table discussion on "The American Road to Socialism" with Discussion Panel: Howard Selsam, Dollie Mason, Myer Weiss and audience participation on Thursday evening, Jan. 8 at 8:15 p.m. Free admission. Refreshments at Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C.

DANCE AT A GALA FIESTA—the traditional Puerto Rican Holiday of the Three Kings. Rhumbas, Mambos, Puerto Rican delicacies. Plus American social dancing to a name band. Entertainment, refreshments galore. Jan. 10, 8:30 p.m., UE Hall, 160 Montague St., Brooklyn, 75c. Ausp: Bore Hall-LaGuardia ALP.

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ROSENBERGS WIN STAY

State Department Tries to Quell Europe Protests

2,000 in Capital Vigil Ask Clemency

By MILTON HOWARD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—By train, bus and car, more than 2,000 Americans arrived here today from 22 states to join the round-the-clock clemency vigil before the White House. They carried placards and banners urging commutation of the death sentence in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, mother and father scheduled to die in the electric chair the night of Jan. 14.

Hour after hour, the vigil before the White House, estimated at not less than 1,500 persons throughout the day, solemnly marched up and down 50 yards allotted them on the sidewalk across the street from the East Gate of the President's mansion. Others meanwhile were visiting congressmen and other officials.

As the clemency train from New York City, organized by the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, arrived at 11:15 a.m. many hundreds joined the early morning line. The authorities had to open new space for the marchers. They marched two and three abreast with large placards quoting clergymen, rabbis and other figures, including top atomic scientists, urging a commutation of this death sentence, the first in American peacetime history for such an alleged crime.

At 2 p.m. several hundred of the marchers formed small delegations to visit congressmen and senators, and were scheduled to report back this evening. A delegation sought an appointment with President Truman through one of his secretaries. The delegation was referred to the Bureau of Pardons in the Department of Justice.

It can be stated that the White House is receiving daily communications of a most serious nature from leading clergymen, particularly urging presidential clemency. These, however, are not available for publication.

The committee's headquarters were informed this afternoon Judge Kaufman had told defense counsel Emanuel Bloch he would grant a stay if Bloch would show him a petition seeking clemency from the President. If the President denies such a petition, Kaufman would permit only five days' grace from the day of denial, the committee was told.

WIDE INTEREST

The 1,500 marchers made a deep impression on the city as thousands of Washingtonians passed by and these serious-faced men and women, from all walks of life, marching across the street from the

(Continued on Page 3)

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Federal Judge Irving M. Kaufman yesterday granted a stay of execution to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to permit an appeal to the President for executive clemency. The stay will be effective until five days after the President acts, and the court may thereupon make any further ruling it believes necessary. The "spy" frameup victims had been scheduled to die

in the electric chair Jan. 14.

Judge Kaufman, who presided in the case against the young Jewish-American father and mother and pronounced the sentence of death upon them, issued the stay of execution at a brief hearing in his chambers at Foley Square early yesterday afternoon. He specified that the stay would be effective if, within five days from yesterday, counsel for the Rosenbergs file a petition for Presidential clemency.

Shortly after Judge Kaufman handed down his stay, three judges of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals turned down a motion by Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the U. S. Supreme Court.

The lawyer, who appeared before the three judges shortly before the hearing in Judge Kaufman's chambers, had pointed out that there is a "profound distinction"

Rally Thursday On East Side

An "Appeal to the President" meeting to urge clemency for the Rosenbergs will be held Thursday at 5 p.m. at Straus Square, East Broadway and Rutgers Street.

tion" between a stay to permit an appeal for executive clemency, based on the fact that final judgment had been rendered, and an appeal which "seeks ultimately to vindicate the defendants."

UNPRECEDENTED RULING

The Circuit Court's denial of the motion to permit further court action was described yesterday as "unprecedented" in law. It was pointed out that the ruling might leave the way open for the President to decline to act on the appeal for executive clemency because the defendants had not exhausted all available judicial remedies.

While Judge Kaufman specified that the stay of execution he was granting was solely for the purpose of appealing to the President, the motion rejected by the Circuit Court would have granted a stay to permit new legal argument before, and decision by, the U. S. Supreme Court.

The defense would seek to appeal before the highest court last week's refusal of three Circuit Court judges to grant a new trial to the Rosenbergs. The Circuit Court had denied a new trial despite the fact that it acknowledged that the Rosenbergs had been entitled to a new trial last year

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Bus Strikers Willing To Parley, But Bar Mayor's Pay Cut Plan

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Matthew Guinan, president of Local 100, CIO Transport Workers Union, declared last night that he and other representatives of the 8,200 striking bus workers are ready and willing to meet with the Mayor's transit committee to attempt to end the bus strike. How-

plan to cut the workers' wages could not serve as a basis for discussion. The mayor's plan, announced over the radio and television Saturday night, called for a 40-hour week but would result in a cut in the workers' take home pay of from \$13 to as much as \$30 per week.

Guinan warned that subway overcrowding, resulting from the city's attempt to transport the passenger normally traveling by bus, presents "a real danger to life and limb." He said that TWU observers stationed at busy stations during the Monday morning rush hours had reported extremely dangerous conditions resulting from the overcrowding.

In telegrams to Victor Riesenfeld, chairman of the Mayor's transit committee and committee members Joseph Curran and Joseph E. Grady, union leaders asked if the committee favored "the Mayor's wage cutting proposal," adding "Our future line of action will be determined by your prompt reply." The telegram was signed by Guinan and Michael Quill, TWU international president.

In a wired reply which Guinan termed "completely inadequate," Riesenfeld said the committee would meet with the union to discuss the Mayor's proposal.

Guinan said that the union is going ahead with plans for a mass

picket line in front of City Hall at 11 a.m. today. Further steps, flowing from the exchange of telegrams, would have to wait until the union executive board met with Quill, Guinan said. Quill spent yesterday in Philadelphia in an attempt to avert a bus strike there.

The union official also revealed contents of a letter sent to Quill by school superintendent William Jansen, chairman of education in answer to Quill's proposal that schools be closed to protect children from the hazards of the overcrowded subways. Jansen said that he would not order the schools closed because "parents would be opposed." He said he hoped that "wise men" would be able to sit down and settle the strike.

Guinan commented that he thought that Jansen is "a wiser man than the Mayor" and that the union would welcome "a man of his intelligence" entering the negotiations.

Gurley Flynn Cites Stalin Peace Bid To Refute Gov't Charge of 'Danger'

By HARRY RAYMOND

Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's Christmas Eve reply to questions by New York Times correspondent James Reston was dramatically cited yesterday in the Smith Act trial of the 13 New York Communists as proof that neither the Soviet Union nor communism represents a "clear and present danger" to the United States.

Text of the Stalin peace move was made part of the trial record by the veteran labor leader, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, defendant acting as her own lawyer, as defense attorney Mary Kaufman opened a final impassioned plea to a jury of six men and six women to render a verdict of "not guilty."

Jury summations by the defense are scheduled to continue for three and a half more days.

Miss Flynn called the court's attention to Judge Edward J. Dimock's prejudicial judicial determination that existence of the So-

viet Union under Communist leadership, and Marxist parties throughout the world, posed a "threat" of "inevitable war" against the U.S. Under the Smith Act, such a "clear and present danger" must be determined by the court before a jury can convict under the act.

REFUTED BY STALIN

Judge Dimock's contention, Miss Flynn declared, was refuted by Stalin's reply to Reston, which stated in substance:

• He (Stalin) believed that war between the U.S. and USSR "cannot be considered inevitable, and that our countries can continue to live in peace."

• That Stalin would welcome diplomatic conversations with representatives of the new Eisenhower administration "looking toward the possibility of a meeting between (Stalin) and General Eisenhower on easing world tensions."

• That Stalin would "agree to cooperate" in "any new diplomatic approach designed to bring about an end to the Korean war" because the USSR "is interested in ending the war in Korea."

• That the "sources of present world contention" lie wherever the "policy of the cold war" against

(Continued on Page 3)



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

2,000 at Rally In Toronto Urge Clemency

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—Two thousand persons at a Massey Hall rally last night called on President Truman, by resolution, to grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Almost all persons at the rally also sent individual letters, asking Truman to act. The main speaker was Albert Kahn, U. S. author. The chairman was George Harris of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union.

Simultaneously, in Ottawa, 500 persons paraded last night before the U. S. Embassy, protesting the death verdict.

Prosecutor of Trenton 6 Has Negro MD Indicted

By Elihu S. Hicks

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—In an unheard-of move to bolster his frameup case against the "Trenton Two," Mercer County Prosecutor Mario Volpe has secured a perjury indictment against Dr. J. Minor Sullivan III, a prominent Negro physician, it was learned this week.

NAACP Fights Rape Frameup In Stamford

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 5.—The Stamford Chapter of the NAACP has launched a campaign in defense of James A. Higgs, 27-year-old Army private accused of raping a Stamford society woman. The NAACP charged that "the reason for the charge and the haste in holding a preliminary hearing was solely because James Higgs is a Negro."

Pvt. Higgs is being held under \$20,000 bail awaiting trial before Criminal Superior Court, although originally bail was set at \$5,000.

Several attorneys, Negro and white, have come forward to assist in the Negro soldier's defense "because of the many discrepancies in the published reports of the alleged rape." When the police were first called the woman claimed her attacker wielded a penknife. A month later a newspaper story reported the police as saying the "weapon" was a cosmetics bottle cap.

The name of the society woman who brought charges has been withheld. An earlier published story declared that the success of the police in "winning" a confession from Pvt. Higgs would decide whether the woman would be projected into the limelight or protected from the glare of publicity. Yet Mrs. Higgs lost her job because of the charges.

Detective Capt. William J. Lynch "won" a confession which Pvt. Higgs later repudiated, charging the "confession" was given under duress.

Efforts by the authorities to protect the woman from "notoriety" may lead to an attempt to hold a "locked-door" trial at which the public and press would be excluded.

Rev. Edward H. Coleman, president of the Stamford NAACP, reported \$500 pledged and \$116 already collected for the Higgs Defense Fund. Contributions may be sent to Miss Janet Wells, 52 Broad St., Stamford, Conn., secretary of the local NAACP.

What US-USSR Trade Will Mean In Jobs

Last Sunday's Worker carried the opening article in a series by Bernard Burton on what development of trade between the U. S. and the nations building socialism would mean in jobs for American workers. These articles will run weekly in The Worker, and will deal with the following:

- Effect on maritime workers—Jan. 11.
- Effect on heavy industry—steel, auto, machine tools, agricultural machinery workers—Jan. 18.
- Effect on light industry, especially textile workers—Jan. 25.
- Effect on agriculture—Feb. 1.
- Overall conclusions—Feb. 8.

We would suggest that reader groups among sections of the workers dealt with in these articles get special orders of the appropriate issue for sale and distribution among the workers affected.

Dr. Sullivan, who appeared as Volpe's own expert witness in both trials of the Trenton Six, was accused among other things of testifying falsely that Collis English, one of the defendants, had a heart ailment. English died of the heart ailment in New Jersey State Prison on Dec. 30. The indictment was handed down by the Mercer County Grand Jury on Christmas Eve, a week before English died.

Representing the Trenton NAACP, the doctor declared during English's funeral that he would stand by the diagnosis that English "had to die to prove." He said:

"In the first trial I told the truth. In the second trial, I restated the truth. Regardless of what the Prosecutor of Mercer County and the newspapers impute, that same diagnosis stands." Dr. Sullivan, who serves as Medical Inspector of the Mercer County Penal Institutions and is a member of the Mayor's Citizens Committee, declared later that the indictment was an attempt by Volpe to damage his reputation and practice "out of spite" because of his testimony in Volpe's frameup case. Declaring that this should be a part of the nationwide fight for justice in the Trenton case, he called for letters and petitions to N. J. Gov. Alfred Driscoll urging him to vacate the indictment.

The doctor, who served his internship in New York's Harlem Hospital, testified in both trials that some of the defendants appeared to have been drugged two days after they were arrested and in the second trial that English faced the danger of heart attacks because of the strain of the trials and imprisonment.

Five other doctors, including the Medical Director of the State Prison and a heart specialist assigned to examine English, confirmed Sullivan's diagnosis.

During its recent national convention, the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity condemned the indictment as "persecution of a conscientious citizen" and pledged its full support to the doctor.

Free on \$1,000 bail, the physician is scheduled to plead "not guilty" to the charge in Mercer County Court on Jan. 16. He is legally represented by Democratic Assemblyman Frank Thompson.

Detroit LYL Gets 100 to Sign for Peace

DETROIT, Jan. 5.—Labor Youth League members have collected close to 100 signatures on a petition to President-elect Eisenhower calling for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

The Dexter Community branch of the LYL prepared the scroll type petition on parchment paper and lettered in old English style: "To President-elect Eisenhower: As the casualty lists mount, the hearts of the American people cry out for peace in Korea and the return of our loved ones.

"Agreements have been reached on 63 points after 18 months of negotiations with only one question remaining—Prisoners of War exchange. We ask you to call a cease-fire now and resolve this point after the blood of our youth stops flowing.

"We want to spend the new year in a world of peace!"

Back Union Leader's Stand on Grand Jury

REFUSAL of James McLeish to answer a series of questions before a federal grand jury, was endorsed by the officers of District Council 4, UE. McLeish is president of the council.

The questions asked were "designed to lay the basis for a frame-



McLEISH

up of UE leaders, and withdrawal of certification from our union as bargaining agent for 35,000 workers in New York and North Jersey," said the statement.

The District Four officers said they were proud of McLeish, adding: "The position taken by McLeish was the only one which could protect the union from frameup indictments such as were secured against leaders of the CIO Packinghouse Workers."

Calif. Warehouse Local Urges Truman to Save the Rosenbergs

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 1.—Warehouse Local 29, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union called upon President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower recently to grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, condemned to die on phony "atom spy" charges.

Union president Al Caplan made the clemency motion at separate meetings of locals of Wilmington and Los Angeles units. The motion carried unanimously in both units.

Caplan reviewed the facts of the Rosenberg case. He pointed out there was considerable doubt as to their guilt in the first place, and no necessity for a death sentence in time of peace in the second place.

In contrast to the vindictive sentence against the Rosenbergs, said Caplan, Ilse Koch is free despite her proven responsibility for concentration camp atrocities.

Los Angeles Pastors Work for Clemency

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5.—Negro pastors, members of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, were on record this week with pledges to pray and work for commutation of the death sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The pledges were made by Alliance members after hearing the full story of the "atom spy" frameup of the Rosenbergs, who now sit in the death row of Sing Sing.

The pastors also said they would welcome representatives of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case to their churches

Fishermen's Local Urges Unity In Alaska Fish, Canning Industry

SEATTLE, Jan. 5.—A united approach to negotiations among all unions in the Alaska fishing and canning industry has been proposed here by the annual conference of Fishermen's Local 3.

The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union affiliate called on its international union to initiate joint or parallel negotiations for a 1953 wage increase for workers in the industry.

All Alaska fishing, cannery and other shoreworkers' unions would be invited to coordinate their demands under the Local proposal.

The three-day conference was attended by 34 delegates represent-

ing 2,200 salmon, herring and sardine purse seine fishermen, trollers, reef-netters, Puget Sound cannery workers and tendersmen, and Alaska fish reduction workers.

Delegates reaffirmed their position that fighting to retain the contract is the most important job facing the union. The right of fishermen's unions to negotiate agreements for the economic protection of the membership is under attack by the government and the employers.

On negotiations, the local took note of industry threats to attempt to impose wage cuts next year.

ST. LOUIS TEAMSTERS' HEAD CALLS FOR LABOR UNITY

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5 (FP).—An appeal to Missouri labor to present a united and militantly aggressive front against pending anti-union legislation here was made by President Melroy Horn of Local 618, International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Addressing the semi-monthly meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union, Horn attacked the Missouri Chamber of Commerce for its announced plan to propose a new labor code to the state assembly when it convenes in January.

The Chamber is raising a \$100,000 slush fund from businessmen in the state to help put across its program. Its proposals include a right-of-work law, which would ban union security, and a ban on secondary picketing.

The teamster leader said the legislature "should subpoena the officers and books of the chamber to find out just why they want

so much money and who actually is behind the bills the state chamber is fronting for; bills that are obviously designed for one purpose, to make it most difficult to organize workers in Missouri and to attempt to bust existing unions."

Boston Rabbi Assails Walter-McCarran Act

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow, president of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston in a sermon here denounced the McCarran-Walter Act.

Rabbi Shubow said the Act was un-American, inhuman, a negation of the Judeo-Christian tradition of moral and religious principles and an ironic Christmas gift in America and humanity.

The Act, he declared, will make America no longer a haven or refuge but a civilization built after the patterns of the ancient cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Writes All Friends To Save Rosenbergs

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—A middle-aged woman has written letters to every acquaintance she has made since school days urging their help in the clemency appeal for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

A young man has sent 110 messages concerning the case, written out by hand, to 100 neighbors in

the Hunters Point area and followed them up with personal visits.

Another woman has composed a moving poem, appealing for the lives of the young couple who face electrocution, which she is enclosing in her Christmas cards.

These are a few of the examples of individual activity around the clemency campaign.

Out of such activity in the Bay Area have come literally thousands of letters, wires, petitions to President Truman urging him to exercise executive clemency in behalf of the Rosenbergs.

Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry Feted by 600

Six hundred persons greeted Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry at a reception yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Brevoort, Eighth St. and Fifth Ave. The occasion marked the release of Miss Flynn from the Women's House of Detention after having served a 30-day "contempt" sentence, and the 53rd birthday of Pettis Perry. Perry and Miss Flynn are among the 13 defendants in the current New York Smith Act trial. Among those present to greet Perry and Miss Flynn were Paul Robeson, Mrs. Charlotte Bass, vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party last November, and Clifford McAvoy, deputy commissioner of welfare during the LaGuardia administration.

Miss Flynn expressed thanks for the 500 Christmas cards and telegrams she received for the Christmas holidays while in the House of Detention. Her 30-day term had

been imposed because of her refusal to serve as an informer at the trial.

Miss Flynn added that both she and other inmates of the Women's House of Detention had enjoyed very much the Christmas carols sung beneath her cell Christmas eve by a group of well-wishers led by People's Songs artists.

The reception was sponsored by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

Bares Fascist Nature Of Rhee Regime

Newspapers across the country have been giving prominence to a series of articles by Frederick Kuh, exposing the fascist nature of the Syngman Rhee regime in Korea. The Kuh series has appeared in such papers as the Boston Post, Chicago Sun-Times and Brooklyn Eagle. Our readers are invited to send us clippings from letters, columns or of other public reaction to the Kuh revelations.

JOB SHORTENS LIFE, SAY PICKETING BUS DRIVERS

By ART SHIELDS

"We've got a killing job," a striking bus driver was saying as he picketed the New York City Omnibus Co garage at 147 St. and Lenox Ave. yesterday.

"We've got a killing job that knocks out our kidneys and our nervous system," the picket continued. "I've worked at many jobs in my life before I went on the busses, and I never found anything so tough."

The picket was a middle-aged Irish-American with a care-lined face and a slight stoop to his back.

"Yes, I'm tired," he said. "I'm tired of speeding up that bus six days a week. I'm tired of driving with one hand and making change

with the other, and watching traffic with one eye and passengers with the other, six days a week. You see why I want a 40-hour week and a five-day week."

Another Irish picket then remarked:

"My wife wants it just as much as I do. Six days is too much. I get no time to rest. I guess that's why I'm often irritable at home. I would be good-natured if I had a 40-hour week and more time to rest."

Another bus driver, whom I talked to in a nearby restaurant, said he was paying a doctor to treat a kidney ailment.

"And you know what the doctor advised me?" he said. "He

advised me to get another job that doesn't shake my kidneys to pieces. I hold him I've given up beer. I diet. But I can't give up my job. My family's got to live."

"But you can make your job a better job, can't you?" I asked. "Isn't that what you're doing in this strike for a 40-hour week?"

The bus driver, a youngish Italian-American, laughed. "That 40-hour week will be the best medicine I ever got," he replied.

As we came back to the picket line I noticed a Negro driver carrying a picket placard inscribed with the following rhyme:

"Forty-four hours at breakneck speed,

"Transport workers do not need."

The bus driver's job used to be

easier, said a Fifth Ave. Coach Co. driver whom I met at an omnibus garage at 54th St. and Ninth Ave. It wasn't his own garage. He was just visiting some of his fellow transport union members, who were picketing there.

"It was a terrible blow to us when the company made one man do the work of two on the Fifth Ave. busses," he said. "The job wasn't a bad one when you could give all your attention to the driving while another man collected the fares. Now I'm doing two men's jobs and I'm a wreck. The job's killing me."

"But the 40 hours will help, won't they?" I asked.

"They'll put years on my life,"

the old bus driver replied.

Another bus driver remarked:

"You can never relax on this job. You can never lean back like other drivers. You're always driving with one hand and making change with the other, and telling tired passengers to move back if they can. It's hard on the passengers too. I bet they work harder standing in a crowded bus than when they are working on their jobs. But it's 10 times as hard on the bus drivers."

"Are the passengers friendly?" I inquired.

"Most of them are," the Fifth Ave. driver replied. "They are people who work for a living too."

And the people who work for a living want the bus drivers to win.

Vigil

(Continued from Page 1)

President's windows. For many passersby, this their first knowledge of the facts in this now world-famous case. Swarming photographers focussed their lenses from across the street, from the ledges of buildings and from the high steps of the Treasury Building, where a large replica of the Liberty Bell could be seen.

As passengers alighted from streetcars or from taxis they tried to view the placards and engage in conversation with the marchers, but had to keep moving under a ruling made by the authorities.

The delegations visiting the House and Senate were emphasizing that opinions about the guilt of the Rosenbergs differed widely, but that there was a great feeling in the world that the death sentence was unjust, unprecedented and uncalled for. They were urging their Congressmen to make representations to Truman and to make statements urging clemency to the press.

One of the first delegations reporting back from Cleveland said that Rep. Robert J. Crosser, Democrat from the 21st District in Cleveland, said that he has always opposed capital punishment, and therefore does not believe it should be applied in this case. He said: "Even if these people are guilty they should not be executed."

A delegation from New York reported that Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright, Republican of Suffolk County, refused to heed any pleas for clemency.

Rep. Stephen Derouman of the 2nd C. D., New York, and Rep. Frank J. Becker of the 3rd C. D., would not commit themselves, but implied they agree with the sentence. Rep. Becker asked the delegation to give him the facts in writing.

A delegation to the State Department, headed by Albert Caplan, president of the Los Angeles ILWU Local 26, asked the Secretary of State to advise the President "of the danger to American prestige consequent on the death sentence in this case." The delegation noted that reports from abroad indicate the execution of the Rosenbergs is bound to affect "cooperation between ourselves and our allies." The delegation continued: "The moral prestige of the U.S. is being impaired."

The clemency vigil will continue around the clock, the committee said, and issued an urgent appeal for volunteers from all states to come to Washington, arrange for housing with the committee, and help to continue the vigil. The committee's address is: Inspiration House, 1867 Kalorama Road, Northwest Washington, D.C. Tel. CI 5-0302.

STATE DEPARTMENT FEARS PROTESTS

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The U. S. Embassy here, alarmed by mass protests in France and the rest of Europe against the scheduled execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, sent press attache Benjamin Bradlee on a flying trip to Washington recently to map a prop-

aganda campaign, it was revealed here today.

Bradlee conferred in the U. S. with officials who had prosecuted the Rosenbergs and drafted a long statement for distribution in some 40 nations where, it was admitted, the demands for clemency had won wide support.

Protests against execution of the Rosenbergs have swept the French capital, where large evening rallies are being held. In addition, 250,000 pamphlets entitled "The Rosenberg Case—Another Dreyfus Affair," have been distributed, and posters all over Paris are mobilizing protests against what many newspapers here call the "U. S. hangmen."

London too has been the scene of large protest rallies.

In East Berlin a giant protest rally was scheduled for tomorrow with Gerhart Eisler and deputy premier Otto Nuschke as speakers.

Newspapers in Rome and Vienna have denounced the plan to execute the young Jewish parents.

In Belgium, a prominent Socialist senator, Henri Rolin wrote in a Brussels newspaper: "The Sacco-Vanzetti affair is being worse than repeated."

SEAMEN SEND \$20 TO HAIL 'LIBERTE' COLUMN

"Enclosed is \$20 from a group of New York maritime workers who were greatly impressed and inspired by your fine column of Dec. 26 on the screening of the crew of the *Liberte*," runs a letter to Lester Rodney. The \$20, of course, is a contribution to the Daily Worker's year-end fund campaign.

The seamen write that Rodney's column expressed not only what they were thinking regarding the French seamen who were shut out of the U. S. by the fascist-like McCarran-Walter Act, "but also in regards to the plight of the many American seamen who have been screened during the past two-and-a-half years."

These screened seamen, fighting to win back their right to make a living at their chosen craft, have been valiant supporters throughout the fund campaign. In addition to the \$20 yesterday, a single screened seamen contributed \$3 of his own.

Another mainstay of the campaign has been a 70-year-old supporter from the Bronx, who made his fifth trip down to the paper as he brought \$40 yesterday, collected from various readers. He gets out only to collect and bring money to the paper, and has come through with close to \$200 all told.

He is offering a copy of the first issue of *The Worker*, dated Jan. 16, 1936, to the highest bidder as a further contribution to the paper, but it must be over \$25.

There were contributions too, from West Glacier, Mont.; Venice, Calif.; Murray City, Utah; Gary, Ind.; Chicopee Falls, Mass.; New



VELDE

House Un-Americans Open College Witchhunt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The House Un-Americans have already launched their witchhunt of colleges and may extend the smear probe to include at least 20 major schools, it was learned today. Incoming committee chairman Harold H. Velde (R-Ill.) said

one of the committee's 12 investigators already is "spending all his time checking on educational institutions in the east."

He said "perhaps 25 major colleges and universities which he definitely know have, or have had, subversive activities" will be checked.

Velde said that although the inquiry began in the east, a West Coast investigator who concentrated on "communism" in Hollywood last year "will now spend part of his time looking into education and labor."

Among the schools likely to be witchhunted first, according to Velde, are Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Johns Hopkins University, and the University of Chicago.

Velde said committee hearings during the past several years have heard references to "subversive" activities at schools in New England, New York, New Jersey, Tennessee and the Far West, and at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Senate witchhunter Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), who will head the Senate Government Operations Committee, has said his group will investigate "communism" in colleges if the House Committee doesn't take up the task.

But Velde said he expects McCarthy's group to concentrate on government investigations because that is its major duty. He said "complete cooperation" will exist between the two committees.

Velde said one of the first witnesses to be called by his group probably will be Bella Dodd, stool-pigeon who testified before McCarran's Senate Internal Security subcommittee. He set no date for such hearings.

Win Stay

(Continued from Page 1)

because of "wholly reprehensible" behaviour by U. S. prosecutor Irving Saypol.

The prosecutor's "tactics cannot be too severely condemned," the three judges had declared last week. The reference was to the defense charge that the government used the press to incite hysteria around the Rosenberg case.

It was noted yesterday that a number of alternatives are open to the President concerning the appeal for executive clemency. He can say he does not wish to review the matter; he may study it and render a decision; he may turn the matter over to the new President who takes office only two weeks from today; he may grant counsel for the Rosenbergs hearing; or, as earlier indicated, he could assert that the Rosenbergs had not fully exhausted all court procedures.

Attorney Bloch said that he will, before the end of this week, file his application for executive clemency with Daniel Lyons, U. S. Pardons Attorney. Lyons will also receive a statement from the U. S. prosecutor, and it is the Pardons Attorney's duty to send these along to the President, with analysis and recommendations.

Sitting on the U. S. Circuit Court bench yesterday were Judges Thomas W. Swan, Jerome Frank and Charles E. Clark. It was Judge Swan, Frank and Harrie B. Chase, the latter absent yesterday, who denied a new trial to the Rosenbergs in last week's ruling.

Judge Postpones for Week NLRB's Edict to 3 Unions on T-H Oath

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts today postponed for one week the enforcement of a National Labor Relations Board ruling which would force officers of three unions to reaffirm Taft-Hartley non-Communist oaths.

Judge Letts took the action after union attorneys argued that the NLRB had no power to question the sincerity of the affidavits filed by the union officers.

The agency threatened to revoke the bargaining rights of the unions unless the 11 leaders certified by Wednesday they have not been Communist supporters since

they first signed the oaths four years ago.

Letts reserved decision after hearing the unions' plea and noted that it "seems almost impossible" to rule on the case by Wednesday.

He gave union and government attorneys one week to submit additional evidence. This in effect automatically held the NLRB ruling in abeyance until the judge hands down his ruling.

David Scribner, attorney for the electrical union, argued that the "order is a grave violation of the Taft-Hartley Act."

This is the first time the NLRB

has tried to go behind the non-Communist oaths required annually of all leaders of unions who use NLRB machinery.

Union officers involved are: Albert J. Fitzgerald, president, and James J. Matles, director of organization, of the electrical workers; Joseph P. Selley, president; Dominick Panza, Lawrence F. Kelly and William Bender, vice presidents; Joseph F. Kehoe, secretary-treasurer, and John J. Vizers, Louis Siebenberg and Francis W. Crumman, executive board members, of the communications association, and Ben Gold, president of the fur workers.

Corporations Look for Still Bigger War Profits in 1953

By Labor Research Association

OPINIONS of economists vary as to when the expected "downturn" in U. S. business will come. But meantime the outlook for corporate profits and dividends is considered quite bright for the owners of industry.

"Investors in good stocks may rest in the comfortable assurance that corporate earnings (profits) will hold up well for 1953 as a whole," says Moody's Stock Survey (Dec. 15). "Despite the possibility of a later recession, there is no risk of a deterioration of earnings so early or sharp as to undermine dividends."

Military spending is, of course, a big factor in the profits picture. As the Fitch Survey said recently, in advising investors, the new Eisenhower war policy "will not enable us to decrease our expenditures on the military budget for the foreseeable future." As a result the course of the stock market, it believes, "cannot be otherwise than generally upward."

To be specific, the aircraft industry is cited as one of the big beneficiaries of the vast arms spending. A compilation on corporate profits by the New York Times (12/14) comparing the first nine months of 1952 with the like period in 1951, said: "Military orders for aircraft benefited plane makers whose

earnings climbed 168% to \$56,400,310 from \$21,032,621 for nine companies."

And the total backlog of orders for the aircraft industry as a whole, Poor's Stock Survey (12/13) reported, was around \$14 billion. It added that "increased sales will permit generally higher 1952 profits and probably further gains in 1953."

Moody's Stock Survey (12/8) agreed that the profits of the aircraft companies should "rise further in 1953." And they will also be "the prime beneficiaries" of the expiration of the excess profit tax at the end of June for which Big Business is pushing.

The end of this tax, which was supposed to take some of the "excess profits" out of the coffers of the Korean war profiteers, will lose the government about \$2.5 billion annually in revenues. This will be made up, it is assumed, by some sort of sales tax or other levy that will bear most heavily on low-income families.

TOTAL CORPORATE PROFITS and dividends for the country as a whole have been rising to new highs. For the third quarter of 1952 pre-tax profits of all corporations were estimated at an annual rate of \$41 billion compared to a \$38.6 bil-

lion rate in the third quarter of last year.

Even profits after taxes were running at higher levels also in this period. And dividends paid out to stockholders reached higher levels.

Total dividends in the third quarter of 1952 represented an annual rate of \$9.3 billion compared with an annual rate of \$9.2 billion in third quarter of 1951. For the year 1952 as a whole the total will probably be around \$9.8 billion compared with a total of \$9 billion in 1951.

Banks in Wall street and elsewhere are also looking forward to higher profits after seeing their incomes rise during 1952. A financial writer in the New York Times (11/30) declared that "Bank stockholders 'never had it so good' . . . Not in years has the banking outlook been so favorable for stockholders."

After reviewing the increases and extra dividend payments being handed out by the big Wall Street banks (Morgan's Guaranty Trust Co. for example) he estimated that the N. Y. banks alone will show about \$165 million in profits in 1952 compared with \$140 million in 1951. This rise represents "one of the greatest percentage gains in New York since the Banking Holiday" in 1933.

Notes from Negro Life

(Based on items appearing in the Negro press)

Loss of All Gains

CLEVELAND. — "Crystallization of power based on fear," Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, told 5,000 delegates to the Council on Human Rights, makes it possible "for us to lose all we have gained in the past."

A price has to be paid in persecution borne by those who fight for world brotherhood, Dr. Johnson said, and added: "Persecution has to be endured in all righteous causes, and the more righteous the cause, the more severe the persecution."

"Segregation," said Dr. Johnson, "is an instrument of domination, conceived to prevent those who dominate from ever becoming emotionally concerned about those they dominate."

The Council on Human Rights is composed of six Negro Greek letter fraternities. During the five days their joint conventions were held here, they worked out a program for full citizenship rights for the Negro people.

7-Point Program

WASHINGTON. — The local NAACP branch has adopted a seven-point program to end segregation which it plans to present to President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower. It is planned to

present the program together with a bill of particulars concerning jimcrow practices in the nation's capital.

The plan includes an Fair Employment Practices (FEPC) Order covering government workers, an FEPC statute for the District, the initiating of "suitable procedures for safeguarding civil and constitutional liberties in Washington and for removing 'every vestige' of jimcrow from the city life."

5,000 Women Meet

MEMPHIS. — More than 5,000 women attended the Women's Day meeting here last week in connection with the 45th annual Convocation of the Church of God In Christ. The women delegates represented far-flung areas of the world, including Liberia, Haiti, Jamaica, B. W. I., and from 37 states in this country. Next year's convocation will be held in Miami.

Picket Consulate

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I. — Members of the Jamaica Youth Movement this week picketed the U. S. Consulate here in protest against the beating of Rev. Amos A. Carnegie while riding a bus in the state of Georgia.

The group carried banners denouncing jimcrow in the U. S. One banner asked: "Ike, is this your crusade for freedom?"

Rev. Carnegie was born in Jamaica. The Kingston City Council passed a resolution asking the central government to investigate and protest the racist incident.

2,500,000 Chinese Tame a Mighty River

By JOSEPH STAROBIN
(Continued)

PEKING

THE HUAI RIVER has been one of China's sorrows for many centuries. Back in 1191, the Huang Ho, or the Yellow River, burst from its own course, usurping the bed of the Huai to the south of it. The accumulation of silt remained in such a way to cut off the Huai even when the Huang Ho returned to its former course 100 years ago. Thus for many centuries the Huai has flowed wildly through the countryside of Honan, Anhwei and North Kiangsu, a region larger than Belgium, with a population of 60 million people and containing one seventh of China's arable land.

Every two years for 70 generations, the Huai searched for outlets to the sea—and when it swelled with mid-summer rains from the denuded hills to the west, it formed vast lakes alongside the Grand Canal; that is, the ancient waterway which forms a vital link from the south to the far-off city of Peking. At times the Huai even broke its way savagely to the banks of the Yangtse.

In the late thirties, the Kuomintang added to this problem by blasting the dikes of the Yellow River, which once again usurped the Huai until 1947.

The peasants could do little about these recurrent tragedies. In the absence of rain, the irrigation systems which depend on the Huai broke down causing drought and famine; when the rivers flooded, the crops were again submerged and thousands of acres ruined. Entire villages were often inundated, and while rich landlords could escape in their boats, peasants were left to drown.

WHEN WE DROVE over the ancient dikes on a four-day trip late in October, 1952, through countryside described in Pearl Buck's "The Good Earth," occasional bronze bulls could be seen outside the villages—idols erected in the superstitious hope of warding off the floods. Local

warlords had conscripted peasants to work on the dikes and irrigation ditches: the most that could be done was to build the Grand Canal even higher so that the north-south traffic could continue and a minimum irrigation value would be provided.

The Kuomintang had ample plans on paper and once tried to dredge the former channel of the Huai to the sea. But until the fall of 1950 when chairman Mao issued the call that the "Huai River must be harnessed," nothing serious had really been undertaken.

This is only one of the vast projects now under way in China. For almost all the country's rivers need dredging, dike-building, irrigation outlets and reservoirs in the hills to end the flood and drought cycle. No less than 20 million peasants all told have been working on such projects for the past two years throughout the northern plain and the Northeast.

But the Huai is "the largest and most dramatic of them all. And it contains all the elements of the contemporary Chinese scene. For the director of water conservation is the government minister, the former Kuomintang general, Fu Tso-yi: he is the man who surrendered Peking when the city was encircled.

Thus the same person who was the brother-in-arms of those who bore responsibilities for the famine and floods is now reforming himself by devoting his entire energy, under the guidance of the Communist Party, to the reform of China's waterways.

A NATION which only yesterday was most backward and hardly unified, torn by wars and warlords, wracked by the savagery of uncontrolled nature, is today putting on one of the most tremendous examples of modern planning.

For the taming of the Huai is not only a matter of digging the outlet to the sea, such as the north Kiangsu irrigation canal which is now finished. It is a

matter of installing no less than 16 major reservoirs in the upper reaches of the Huai to store water; it involves immense sluice gates down through the middle reaches of the river; it calls for drainage of the lakes that had previously formed in the lowlands thus reclaiming millions of acres; it means integrating the ancient Grand Canal into a new system of waterways that will permit inland traffic to go westward and connect up with the two main north-south railways of China, Tientsin-Nanking and the Peking-Hankow lines; it means guaranteeing irrigation as well as flood control.

Taken together with reforestation, as well as the later plans for work on the Yellow River to the north and the Yangtse to the south, the Huai project means remaking the entire face of the northern plain.

BUT IT MEANS more than that. In the person of Soviet engineers, assisting in the execution of the most modern and yet the simplest forms of dam-building, the Chinese people have seen the very concrete evidence of Sino-Soviet cooperation. In times past American engineers had excellent plans for China's flood problems but today American bombers are destroying power dams on the Yalu River. This contrast has ended the myth of American-Chinese friendship and deepened the bond between China and its great Socialist neighbor.

In time past, the materials for such a vast network would have come from abroad—meaning fat fees for contractors, cost-plus agreements, and plenty of graft and waste. The Indian delegates to the Peace Conference described how American engineers were taking 10 years, at \$100,000 a year for each of them, to work on flood and irrigation projects under "Point Four."

But at the Huai, all of the 1,300 tons of steel for the sluice gates as well as all other materials, from cement to reinforcing

wire, gearboxes and motors all come from China's own industry in Shanghai. The Huai project is thus another proof that the country is standing on its own feet.

BUT THERE IS STILL a further aspect and perhaps its most important one—and that's the story of the people who are doing it.

Nothing has captured the imagination of post-Liberation, China as much as reforming of the Huai. Hundreds of young engineering students from the major universities not only put in volunteer work, but they are receiving their training in this most educational of projects. The story of the young woman engineer of the Jenhochi dams, Ch'ien Chen-ying, who is the assistant chief engineer is also the story of the new women of China. She has become a national heroine.

The taming of the Huai is above all a collective project involving two and a half million peasants. For the people who have suffered from the ravages of the Huai are also the ones who have come forward to take

jobs after the harvest in the digging of the new canals, the excavation of the sluice-gate sites and the cutting out of the embankments for the dam sites, locks and by-passes.

This entire work is being done almost entirely by hand. It is the paradox of modern China that this gigantic piece of planning, which is one of the conditions of China's industrial development, must be carried out in conditions not very different from those by which the Great Wall was built a thousand years ago.

Some idea of what this means is given by the fact that the amount of earth excavated in all the irrigation and control work of the past two years is the equivalent of 10 Panama Canals and 23 Suez Canals.

It is also characteristic of the new China that, having no other choice, the organized co-operative effort of millions of willing hands is being employed. In this process the Chinese peasant is not only helping himself, but he is transforming himself and preparing for the day when these same millions will become industrial workers.

Rites Held for Famed Negro Musician

Funeral services for Fletcher Henderson, the famed Negro musician and arranger, who was said to have organized the first swing band in the United States, were held last Friday from Mother Zion A. M. E. Church in Harlem.

Henderson died last week in Harlem Hospital following a two-year illness at the age of 55. During the Thirties, Henderson was pianist and arranger for the Benny Goodman band. Before that his own band had produced as great instrumentalists Louis Armstrong, Edie Powell, Cootie Williams, Coleman Hawkins and Henry "Red" Allen, among others.

The body was shipped for burial to Cuthbert, Ga., where Henderson was born. He is survived by his

widow, Mrs. Leora Henderson, with whom he lived at 228 W. 139 St., a sister, Mrs. Irma Jacobs, Cuthbert, Ga., a brother Horace Henderson, and a niece, Mrs. Ozie Theresa, both of Chicago.

Notables in the music field, including Benny Goodman and Paul Robeson attended the funeral. Rev. B. C. Robeson officiated.

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UNITY ON BUS STRIKE

AMONG THE TELEGRAMS pledging support read before Sunday's mass meeting of New York bus strikers was one from Martin Lacey, leader of the AFL Teamsters and president of the AFL's New York Central Trades and Labor Council. The bus strikers are members of the CIO Transport Workers Union.

This expression of solidarity crossing AFL-CIO lines, is a significant omen these days when unity is so urgent in labor ranks. It is especially significant in this case because the city's bus companies, and with them the big banking and real estate interests, City Hall and the newspapers, have ganged up against the TWU and its leaders.

New Yorkers are accustomed to the dishonorable cynical journalistic sport of picturing the transport workers and its president, Michael Quill, as perpetual "plot-ter," against the city's people. This time the papers are going it extra heavy in a calculated campaign to ridicule the leaders of the TWU and represent the companies as innocent babes.

In line with the campaign, the papers, except the Daily Worker, have ignored the pledge of support to the strikers from the AFL's head in the city. The pledge underscores the seriousness of the struggle. AFL workers, like those in the CIO, realize the issues at stake in this struggle for the 40-hour week at no reduction in weekly earnings.

Mayor Impellitteri, by his proposal which the bus strikers rejected, gave further evidence that he is far from being the "impartial" person he professes to be. After first putting the onus for the bus tieup on the union, although he knows it is the bus companies who forced the crisis as part of their strategy to swindle the people out of another fare hike, the Mayor has now made a wage proposal. It would give the workers the 40-hour week, but at hourly increases that would leave the workers with weekly cuts in earnings of from \$13 to \$21. And what is the Mayor's guide? The hourly rates on the city lines. He doesn't want the bus strikers to get a penny more for fear that city workers will demand parity. In fact, this is his answer to the demand for a 25-cent hourly raise the city transit workers have already put before him.

New Yorkers should tell the Mayor to stop playing politics with the plight of the bus workers and the city's bus riders but concentrate on the real people to blame for the situation—the companies. The labor movement of the city should take its cue from Martin Lacey and ignore any and all organizational dividing lines in support of the striking bus workers.

DR. COUNTS IS AFRAID

DR. GEORGE S. COUNTS, many of whose associates in the Liberal Party and the labor movement are demanding clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, sought to dissipate the growing movement against the planned cold-war twin-murder with a redbaiting blast in yesterday's newspapers. Counts spoke for the American Committee for Cultural Freedom, a misnamed group sponsored by the U. S. State Department.

The Rosenbergs are guilty, announced Counts, because "the Daily Worker didn't even bother to inform its readers that the trial was taking place." Are we to believe that henceforth juries will adjudge guilt or innocence on the basis of the Daily Worker's news selection? However, the record will reveal that the Daily Worker DID report the trial.

"This preeminent fact of guilt," Counts threatens, "must be openly acknowledged before any appeal for clemency can be regarded as having been made in good faith." Here Counts repeats the Justice Department's immoral invitation to the Rosenbergs to become stool-pigeons. The Rosenbergs insist upon their right to proclaim their innocence. And those who have read the record of the case agree with them.

This gruesome effort of Counts to smother the Rosenberg clemency movement with a blanket of redbaiting indicates the extent and the power of that movement. The main thing is to spur the fight for clemency regardless of how one views the question of guilt or innocence.

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- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



Scientists Relate How War Hysteria Smothers Research

By PETER STONE

AT THE ANNUAL meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in St. Louis, Professor Kirtley Mather, internationally known Harvard geologist, attacked the McCarran-Walter Immigration Bill and the Internal Security Act. Leading scientists from all over the country heard Dr. Mather, their retiring president, say that scientists of America could not be expected to do their best work as long as they remained in the stultifying atmosphere that "had been imposed upon them by political trends."

This is not the first attempt by American scientists to do something about these vicious laws. They base their conclusions on factual evidence as to what has happened to scientists and freedom of scientific inquiry since these measures have been promulgated. They charge and prove that the American State Department has prevented the exchange of scientific information. They have facts to show that the Passport Division of the State Department has delayed or blocked the visits to this country of distinguished savants from foreign shores.

The AAAS files are full of stories of immigration restrictions which have caused cancellation of scientific congresses and meetings in this country.

Hysteria rather than reason has become the order of the day in the appointments and direction of scientific projects which are beholden to the Federal Government for funds. Even those not coming under this appropriation menace shrink from "offending" the McCarthys and McCarrans.

When the AAAS elected Prof. Edward U. Condon as president for the coming year, Rep. Vail of Illinois, shouted, "What manner of organization is this association and what sort of people comprise its membership who elect such characters as their leaders? I commend the outfit to the attention of the FBI and the Committee on Un-American Activities."

Fulton Lewis, Jr., eagerly picked up Vail's allegations that the association follows "the typical commie line" and spread across the country the smearing insinuations about its officers and members in his syndicated newspaper column.

ONE OF AMERICA'S great

chemists is Linus Pauling, who once was in the leadership of the Progressive Party of California. He had been invited to a British meeting on protein research, on which he is a world authority. The State Department decreed that his visit to Britain "would not be in the best interests of the U. S."

Dr. Ralph Spitzer, former professor of chemistry at Oregon University, was thrown out of his position because he called upon American scientists to examine Lysenko's work. The State Department got in more dirty work against Dr. Spitzer by rendering his passport abroad "useless."

Last June a passport was denied to Dr. Harry Grundfest, chairman of the American Medical Advisory Board to the Hebrew University and the Hadassah Medical School, again "because it would not be in the best interests of the U. S." The State Department neglected to mention that Dr. Grundfest, member of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, was national secretary of the American Association of Scientific Workers, which called for the defeat of the bill which imposed strict secrecy on the subject of atomic energy.

At last year's International Chemical Congress held in N. Y., the following were barred from entry: Marguerite Perey, French discoverer of element No. 87, francium; Dr. L. Ruzicka, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry from Switzerland; Professor Gilio Natta of Milan's Institute of Industrial Chemistry; Prof. Mario Rollier of Milan's Polytechnic Institute; Prof. F. Giordani, in charge of the official Italian delegation.

It is interesting to learn some of the reasons advanced for barring these eminent scientists. Dr. Ruzicka's failure to obtain a visa was because he had not resigned his membership in the science academy of a country that votes with the USSR in the UN (an honor he had received before World War II). Miss Perey was denied entrance because she once invited Irene Joliot-Curie (wife of Frederic Joliot-Curie) to the dedication ceremonies of her research laboratories 10 years previously.

In other cases the distinguished Prof. Michale Polanyi, a naturalized Briton, was forbidden an entry permit, causing him to resign a permanent appointment to the University of

Chicago. Polanyi is an anti-Communist, but it is apparent that any kind of communist, even an anti-Communist, rubs the State Department the wrong way in some cases. Such a case was also the refusal for a visa to the Danish geneticist Professor Westergaard, who was preparing to attend another meeting which was designed to bury Lysenko, the Soviet agricultural biologist.

Late last year the American Psychological Association had to abandon plans to invite the 1954 International Congress of Psychology to meet in N. Y., "because of the delays and embarrassments which foreign scientists experience in attempting to obtain even temporary admission to this country." The "reds under the beds" boys were successful in burning most editions of a 1952 issue of the magazine Scientific American.

The Council of the Federation of American Scientists noted that "it was not secrets which were thus protected—it was the raw material for public understanding which went up in smoke."

THE SAME HYSTERIA has pervaded the sanctity of the men dedicated to upholding the Hippocratic oath. A New York physician refused further treatment to an 80 year-old retired Episcopalian clergyman who had lost one eye and was gradually losing the other, because he found out that the ex-minister had participated in a May Day parade.

In heated discussions, the house of delegates of the Medical Society of New York, approved a resolution making a "loyalty" oath a requirement for membership.

Three doctors were ousted from a California hospital for "political" reasons. All three physicians refused to make a secret of their liberal philosophical and political viewpoints.

The situation has gotten so out of hand that even the Government has been forced to have certain scientific conferences abroad. It was necessary to hold a conclave on a science subject under military auspices last summer, and several French scientists were invited to participate in the sessions. Because of the delays and probable insurmountable difficulties which would be caused by the McCarran Act, the conference was held in Canada instead of the U. S., even though this put us to the expense of sending all U. S. participants out of the country.

'Dockers News' Hits Halley Plan For Cop Licensing of Workers

"Dockers News" voice of the longshoremen distributed at the piers yesterday, declared against the proposals sponsored by City Council president Rudolph Halley for police licensing of dock workers.

Declaring it welcomes the Crime Commission hearings and wants "Ryan and his mobster stooges in jail where they belong," Dockers News said:

"We won't stand for any proposals to outlaw strikes, to give

the police the power to decide who works or doesn't work, or to weaken or wreck our union through licensing, fingerprinting, photographing and setting up government-controlled police and fink halls."

The reference is to Halley's proposal for a requirement that each longshoreman carry a license issued by police to qualify for a job.

Dockers News also told the Crime Commission that the longshoremen will be satisfied with "nothing less than a complete cleanup and jailing" of the union officials who took graft and the company officials who gave it.

The strike of some 400 scalemen, weighmen and samplers continued on New York piers today. The three ILA locals affected accepted a proposal of mediators for settlement of the wage demands through arbitration, but the American Weighmasters Assn., with whom they are negotiating, turned it down.

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of

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Dear S I C

We will always remember you
—MOLKE and NOAH

In loving memory

of our dear S I C

—Sara and Bee

NAACP Maps California FEPC Campaign

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Detailed plans have been drafted by leaders of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to make fair employment practices a major issue before the 1953 session of the California legislature. The plans, drawn up at a recent meeting of state NAACP leaders here, call for a two day civil rights mobilization in Sacramento March 22-23 and a statewide petition campaign directed to Gov. Earl Warren.

Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins (D-LA) and William Byron Rumford (D-Berkeley), only Negroes in the state legislature, will FEPC bill in the legislature early in January. The legislature convenes tomorrow.

Conferences have been requested with Gov. Warren and Lt. Gov. Goodwin Knight to determine to FEPC and other civil rights measures.

Funds

(Continued from Page 3)
paper." Two dollars is from a dentist, \$1 from a friend and \$2 for the baby who needs a better world to be born in.

Supporters of the paper in Brooklyn's waterfront area send \$40; there is \$34.40 from Queens, Bayside and Jackson Heights communities; an electrical worker brings in \$12; a shoemaker sends \$5 to be credited to George Morris, and several others.

A group of "devoted readers" sent \$20 because they "can't imagine being without the 'Daily' and were suddenly brought face-to-face with the fact that they had a lot to say about keeping it or losing it."

They "aim to find more where this came from."

A Lyndhurst, Ohio, reader sends \$5 "to keep the printer's ink flowing." There is another \$5 from the Canton, Ohio, Freedom of the Press Committee, while a

Cleveland sends \$10 "for your pressing needs." And there is \$5 from Alliance, Ohio.

There was \$15 collected from New York District Council 9.

"Without the Daily Worker, there will be no defense struggle for Louis Weinstock and no fight to repeal the Smith Act," they write. Weinstock, who led the successful fight to clean the racketeers out of the painters' union, is now on trial under the pro-fascist Smith Act because of his militant union activities.

And a waitress member of AFL Local 1 of the Waiters and Waitresses Union, contributed \$20 "to help our press in the fight for peace and democracy."

There is \$20 from two supporters in Atlantic City, and from that steady source of support, the workers of Superior Wisconsin, comes another \$10 "from friends."

There was \$3 from a Bronxite who is a "non-reader" but wants to "see the paper continue." Dress-makers came through with another

\$10, and there was \$90 brought in to the Worker's Bookshop on 13th Street where several readers had left their money over the holiday.

The Northwest Moshula section of the Communist Party brought in another \$30; and one of the Yorkville sections came through with another \$15.75.

From Greenville, S. C., comes \$5 "to honor the memory of Luther McCurry."

And while we are in the South, there was another \$2 from a reader in Pocatong, Ark., accompanied by a "Season's Greetings" card.

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Even your killers know
Our day, your day, is rising in the
crimson sky!

—ELOISE McALLISTER.

'PLYMOUTH ADVENTURE' PUTS THE MAYFLOWER VOYAGE IN TECHNICOLOR

By BEN LEVINE

"Plymouth Adventure," the Dore Schary technicolor film now to be found in the neighborhood theatres, offers some of the most magnificent sailing ship scenes to be found in the many such pictures put out recently by Hollywood. The film tells the story of the Mayflower's voyage in 1620 from Southampton to the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

The shots taken, from all angles, of the unfurling of the Mayflower's sails as they belly out in the wind, the work of the sailors in the rigging, the sweeping rhythm of ship itself as it sets out on the open sea, and finally the the fury of Atlantic storm are camera masterpieces.

Quotations from the log of the Mayflower give something of an historical flavor to the story, as well as the music accompaniment, which uses melodies of the time such as "Green Slaves." Had there been more genuine historical details, we might have had a really fine picture.

As it is, the plot itself degenerates into routine monotonous love dialogues between Spencer Tracy, the ship's captain, and Gene Tierney.

Only the most casual references are made to the Puritans' fight for freedom and democracy. The captain sneeringly refers to the passengers as psalm singers, but we hear very little of the singing.

The captain, by the way, is portrayed in the common Hollywood pattern as a lovable crook, while the crew, who work for him under the most horrible conditions, are pictured in unrelieved colors as brutal hoodlums. This class bias further weakens the film's value as the story of a fight for freedom.

The plot has several interesting features, nevertheless. The traditional story of the Mayflower, as we were always taught it in school, is that the ship was bound for Virginia or New Jersey, but a storm drove it out of its course, and so the Pilgrims landed in the unsettled wintry coast near Cape Cod.

According to the motion picture, the ship was deliberately taken off its course by the captain who had been bribed by the "New England company," a rival to the Virginia company, so that America's earliest immigrants were already the victims of a crooked deal.

There is one interesting scene, which is a short scene, a hurried scene, but which deserves comment. John Alden, played by Van Johnson, is depicted as a carpenter who joins the voyage not because he shares the opinions of the Pilgrims but because he is caught by the excitement of the adventure. He finds a stowaway on board, an old man, William Brewster, the real leader of the voyage, and he knows that the constables had been mobilized on the pier to arrest Brewster. He also sees a forbidden book in Brewster's hand, and he is disturbed at the sight of a printing press on board ship. As a "loyal subject of the King" and a devout member of the Church of England, he is bewildered to find the company he is in.

But when he is confronted with the question of disclosing Brewster's identity to the King's constables, for a reward of five crowns, this "loyal subject of the King" spontaneously, instinctively exclaims: "that in going to a new



SPENCER TRACY

land, to a land of opportunity, he is not going to dirty the venture by being an informer. Little did John Alden, "fellow traveler" with the Dissenters on the Mayflower, realize that 332 years later, in the very state, Massachusetts, which grew out of the colony founded by the Pilgrims, a governor would proclaim a Philbrick Day to honor a Government Informer.

Nor can we blame him for not knowing that, 332 years later, ships from England would be carrying on board an American immigration inspector acting as an Official Informer to see that no "subversives" got through. For certainly these Pilgrims, hunted, jailed, exiled and accused of "force and violence" against the Government because of their religious opinions,

could never have passed the McCarran Act test.

The movie that accompanies "Plymouth Adventure" at the neighborhood houses is "The Hour of 13," a British suspense mystery based on a story by Philip MacDonald which is smoothly acted and directed. The plot is the "Raffles" variety in which a charming and witty jewel thief helps the police nail a terrorist who murders 12 cops and is caught trying to get his 13th. The cops fall dead one after another like so many dolls, until the audience found it more amusing than horrible, and there were murmurs of disappointment at a moral ending that puts so engaging a jewel thief in jail, but these are faults that are inevitable in that kind of Punch and Judy entertainment.

Forum Thursday on Road to Socialism

A round-table discussion of "The American Road to Socialism" will highlight the registration week program of the Jefferson School of Social Science Thursday at 9:15 p.m. Admission and refreshments are free.

Leaders of the round-table discussion include Dollie Mason, registrar and instructor of the Jefferson School; Myer Weise, instructor and Howard Selsam, director.

Classes for the winter term begin next week and continue for 18 weeks. Class admission cards may be purchased at the School, 16th Street and Sixth Ave.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE COMPLETE BORING

Arch Farch sat propped up in bed with a copy of the Daily News, a bottle of aspirin, a running nose, and a slight chill. Edna brought him a cup of tea. He took it mournfully. "The reds," he said weakly, "are boring from without."

"From within," corrected Edna. "From without," Arch repeated. "The Daily News says that the new red tactic in the UN is to bore from without."

"From within and from without?"

"I suppose so," said Arch. A sneeze shook the room. Edna handed him a box of tissues.

"This is very serious, Arch," said Edna, sitting on the edge of the bed and glancing at the paper. "The reds used to join organizations and bore from within. Now I suppose they're not joining them and boring from without."

"Exactly," agreed Arch, between sips of the tea.

"It was bad enough when they joined organizations," she clucked her tongue. "Now they're not joining them! And I'll bet they're doing both at once."

Arch nodded sagely. "They are doing just that. They are joining organizations and not joining them."

"What does the Daily News want them to do?" asked Edna. "Join them and bore from within, or not join them and bore from without?"

Arch brooded a moment. "It's a ticklish question," he admitted.

"It sure is," Edna took the teacup and put it on the table. She sighed. "It looks like everybody's

boring from someplace or other. Some bore from the top, some bore from the bottom, some bore from the side, some bore from the middle. It's all very boring. Where's Lattimore boring from?"

"He," said Arch, "was boring from within the government."

"But he's not in the government now."

"Now he's boring from without the government."

"I see McCarthy is going after the schools, Arch. He says he's not looking for Communists any more. Now he's just looking for Communist thinking. I guess he's after people who are boring from without the Communist Party."

"He'll get them, too," declared Arch.

"Remember when you were on that two-day strike last Fall?" asked Edna.

"That was a lulu!" said Arch, with another sneeze.

"That," said Edna, "is Communist thinking. You were boring from someplace or other."

"Gee, Edna, we got 10 cents an hour, didn't we?"

"Boring from without!" cried Edna. "You owe the boss \$4 a week from the day the strike ended. You ought to give it back."

"Edna! No!"

"You bore!"

Arch wiped his nose with a tissue. "There ought to be some way a guy can protect himself from a charge of boring."

"There is," said Edna.

"How?"

"It's simple, Arch. Just stay in bed the rest of your life. And don't say anything."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

For Dodger Fans Only

AS IT LOOKS NOW, the Brooklyn Dodgers might stand pat for the 1953 season. At least with the Warren Spahn trade signals off and the resounding declaration by prey Walter O'Malley that Gil Hodges and Jackie Robinson will not be traded no matter what, the major shakeup envisioned by many after the World Series doesn't seem likely.

Actually the Dodgers are not in such bad position. They are "standing pat" after all with the club which won the National League pennant by 4½ games and lost to the American League champs only in the seventh game of the World Series. And there are some pretty fair products ripe or ripening fast on the extensive minor league farm vine—though none of them is a pitcher like Warren Spahn.

These minor league hopefuls, best looking crop of any of the 16 big league clubs, has coming along, are all-important. For "standing pat" is just a figure of speech in baseball. You can't really "stand pat" from year to year because you have a certain number of players who start declining from their peaks. On the Dodgers a key trio like Reese, Robinson and Campanella, while still tops at their positions, are not going to get any better and have already shown some signs of losing a little bit. Cox and Furillo are likewise at the age where they would be called boy governors or congressmen, but grizzled veterans in their own demanding trade. Nor is the important Preacher Roe getting better.

Add all this to the fact that the pitching is strictly uncertain, and that the Giants will have Monte Irvin from the start in '53, and it behooves the Dodgers to do some improving.

WHICH IS WHAT makes the credentials of Jim "Junior" Gilliam so important even if he isn't listed on the official roster of 42 sent out by the Dodgers. Just to briefly recap: the young Negro star from Baltimore, a switch hitter like Mickey Mantle, batted .303 in the International League, a much higher classification than Mantle played in before coming up. A line drive type of hitter, he clouted home 112 runs, hit 30 doubles, 9 triples, 9 home runs, sped across home plate 111 times, stole 18 bases. Amazingly, he walked 100 times and struck out only 18 times!

That's at bat. In the field, he played a beautiful second base for 120 games. His .986 percentage led the league, and more important, he was ACTUALLY by far the best fielding 2nd sacker. He also played 36 errorless games in the outfield to help.

Voted the league's "Most Valuable," Gilliam is 24 and ripe ready. In addition to what the figures show, he has all the "intangibles" of the star . . . great speed afoot, grace, fluency, versatility, adaptability and competitive flair. He comes through in the clutches. He is potentially the Dodgers' counterpart to the Giants' Willie Mays and the Yanks' Mantle, the remarkable sure fire new star who can help transform the team by stepping it up a notch.

If the Dodgers keep Gilliam at Montreal just because he is optionable for another year they will be making a big mistake—or worse. I hope they bring him up. There has been ugly unofficial talk of a "quota" on Negro players on a single team and a lot of fans will be wanting to know if that's what no Gilliam will mean. Sometimes another year on the farm is good for the development of a player. Not in this case. Another year on the farm will mean a year of big league life, salary and development wasted. He's not going to learn anything at Montreal he doesn't know now. He's ready to learn big league stuff. And his morale, if one can guess, would not be helped by being kept in the minors when he knows he is fully ready and knows that certain other big league teams would be happy to grab him and make him their second baseman right now.

THE REGULAR DODGER carryovers are Hodges, Robinson, Reese and Cox in the infield, backed by Bobby Morgan and Rocky Bridges; Pafko, Snider, Furillo, Shuba and Williams, outfield, with the knee-mended Shuba figuring to get in there more regularly. Campanella and Al Walker are the catching holdovers.

We mentioned the hard-hitting shortstop-outfielder Jim Pendleton yesterday. He could stick on the batting power Bridges and the inconsistent Morgan haven't shown yet.

Don Zimmer is the young shortstop whiz on whom has tentatively fallen the mantle of successor to Reese as the long time infield key. He was kept in preference to Bill Hunter, a shortstop rave who was the Texas League's Most Valuable player and sold to the Browns. Zimmer, a stylish fielder who comes from Cincinnati, is on the smallish side, 5-9, 165 pounds, yet with Mobile in the Double A Southern he rapped 17 homers and drove in 91 runs. He had 32 doubles and 7 triples and stole 14. A disquieting figure is 111 times struck out. A year of Triple A would seem in order especially since Reese is still Reese . . . but if the kid shows lots of poise in Vero, who knows. . . . Another great young infield prospect is Montreal's Don Hoak. They say this kid fields like Billy-Cox now, is a speedboy like Gilliam. He hit .290 with good power. (Oh, the flowers that bloom. . .)

Outfield hopefuls important if there is a trade for Furillo and Pafko, include the speedy Amoros, not yet 21, who brought up a great record from St. Paul and began to show extra base power in the last week when he loosened up and played some; Carmen Mauro, a "sleeper" from Montreal, once turned down by the Cubs, 26, leap, fast, lefthanded hitter who rapped .327; Gino Cimolo, a bonus youngster from California who came fast at St. Paul where he hit .319; Bill Sharman, right now making life miserable for the Knickerbockers, but a fleet outfielder who belted .294 with 16 homers for St. Paul (another Baumholz?), and others. Behind the bat making a bid to replace the slow-footed Walker as Campy's lefty hitting sub is the I.L.'s best, Charley Thompson, a .303 hitter who stole 7 bases, interesting for a catcher.

As you see, there is lots of potential youth and speed pressing against the well-formed crust of the "eight untouchables." And the Dodgers may still need some important pitching help for the marvelous Joe Black, Erskine, Loes and Roe to stay ahead of the Giants, Phils and Cards . . . let alone to get to where they can finally win themselves all the marbles and put the first World Championship banner over the fair borough to our south.

So—there may still be a trade of some veteran regulars, unless some pitching miracles like the untracking of Clem Labine and Ralph Branca, both possible, take place. Be real nice to get back Don Newcombe, wouldn't it?

Disabled Vet to Test Housing Loyalty Oath

NEWARK

HARRY L. LAWRENCE, a disabled war veteran who served four years in the U. S. army, has accepted an offer of the American Civil Liberties Union to represent him in a court test of the Gwinn amendment. This amendment makes living in public low cost housing, contingent on signing a "loyalty" oath that the tenant does not belong to some 200 organizations on the Attorney General's "subversive" list.

Mr. Lawrence, a resident of Newark's Seth Boyden housing project, announced that he will not sign the oath because "it infringes on my personal and civil liberty."

SUIT will be filed in Federal courts both here and in Washington, according to Emil Oxfeld, New Jersey counsel for the ACDU. Other tenants will be invited to join in the suit, said Mr. Oxfeld, which is for the purpose of invalidating the amendment on Constitutional grounds.

"The Gwinn amendment is ridiculous," said Mr. Lawrence. "It singles out . . . those who live in low-cost housing and requires them to sign loyalty pledges. . . . Lawrence said he would sign the oath only if the 5th Amendment to the Constitution were repealed.

Lawrence, who does not belong to any of the organizations on the Attorney General's list, is married and the father of two sons. He is a teacher, and eventually hopes to become a rabbi.

MEANWHILE, the Newark Citizens Housing Committee joined opposition to the oath voiced by the ACLU and the CIO. William Brach, housing committee chairman released a statement saying: "Legality of the Gwinn amendment . . . must be tested quickly

if low-rent housing is to be kept clear of political interference and favoritism." The statement said the new law was "on shaky grounds."

The Civil Rights Congress warned that tenants who sign the oath lay themselves open to imprisonment.

Trial of '13'

(Continued from Page 1) the Soviet Union find their expression.

Further supporting her argument, Miss Flynn presented the court a copy of Stalin's new book, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." She noted that in this work Stalin concluded the conflict of interests between capitalist states for markets has, during the period since World War I, proved to be stronger than the conflict between capitalist and socialist states.

MARXIST-LENINIST THESIS

From this, she said, Stalin reached the conclusion that the Marxist-Leninist thesis of the inevitability of wars between capitalist states remains in effect.

Miss Flynn declared: "He (Stalin) further reaches the conclusion that there is a greater likelihood of war at the present time between capitalist states than between capitalist states and socialist states."

The present-day peace movement, she continued, was described by Stalin as having the aim "to rouse the masses of the people to fight for the preservation of peace and for the prevention of another world war." Therefore, she stated, Stalin said "the aim of this movement is not to overthrow capitalism and establish socialism—it confines itself to the democratic aim of preserving peace." In this connection, she pointed out, Stalin stated that the slogan of Marxists during the first world war, "from the imperialist war into a civil war" is not the object of the present-day peace movement in which Communists participate.

The aggressive shoe, said Miss

Flynn, is on the other foot. In support of this argument, she offered as an exhibit a copy of the 25-cent paper-bound book, "I Killed Stalin," which she said already a circulation of 425,000 copies.

"This is a book which frankly treats the Soviet Union as an 'enemy empire' and Joseph Stalin as a 'brutal tyrant,'" Miss Flynn declared. "The book describes a war between the U. S. and the Soviet Union, justified this war, and speaks favorably of the use of the atom bomb against the Soviet population."

"Moreover, it glorifies assassination of the head of the Soviet state, as well as murder and violence as a means of accomplishing this aim."

She described the activities of the central figure in the book as being carried out by an official U. S. Government agency, described as "Bureau X." She condemned the book as "patently an incendiary incitement to war" between the U. S. and USSR and an "apt civilian counterpart for the recent federal legislation authorizing the expenditure of \$100,000,000 on 'Operation X,' a project designed to organize and finance conspiratorial groups in Communist countries for the purpose of overthrowing their governments by force."

Judge Dimock rejected the new evidence and overruled a defense motion for a full-dress hearing on the "clear and present danger" issue.

Opening the defense summary, attorney Kaufman told the jury it was dealing with a "trial of political ideas." On trial, she said, was a party with "deep national roots going back beyond the Civil War."

"This is a thought-control trial," the lawyer said, "the science of Marxism-Leninism is on trial here . . . and books, more books and pamphlets—this is the evidence. All of them contain ideas, philosophical and social thoughts. Books and ideas in this courtroom are being treated like burglars' tool."

She warned the jury that the prosecution was relying on prejudice to secure a guilty verdict. She said the government was seeking to "pollute reason with prejudice" and pleaded with the jurors to wipe any bias from their minds during the deliberations.

Mrs. Kaufman said there was no proof in the vast trial record to support the claim of FBI informers Louis Budenz and John Lautner that Marxism-Leninism "was a code for force and violence."

"A party that speaks to hundreds of thousands of people does not say one thing to them and another thing in private," the lawyer declared.

She asked, referring to the activities of the defendants: "How can the preservation of peace be called a peripheral and meaningless issue or window-dressing?"

The struggle for preservation of peace, she said, has been shown by the testimony to be the very heart of activities of the Communist Party and the 13 defendants. The pursuit of peace, she stated, stands out among them "like the Rock of Gibraltar."

At another point, Mrs. Kaufman declared that the government is trying to convict the defendants for "overthrowing the Czarist government of Russia." She charged

the prosecution had, in presenting documentary evidence to the jury, attempted to "make a burlesque" of Marxist-Leninist classical literature.

Mrs. Kaufman explained how the evidence revealed the defendants were active in leading the fight for wage increases, rent control, the abolition of firetrap housing, ending of discrimination against Negroes and for a tax program that would place the burden on those best able to play.

She asked: "Does this show the defendants were involved in a conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence?"

Analyzing the testimony of the government's anti-labor spies against her two clients, Betty Cannett and Louis Weinstock, Mrs. Kaufman reminded the jury that no proof had been offered during nine months of the trial showing that they were involved in any 'conspiracy' such as charged in the indictment.

Fight Cancellation Of Citizenship

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born announced that it has undertaken to defend Constantine Radzie, of New York City, whose citizenship the Justice Department is seeking to revoke on political grounds.

Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee, stated:

"Mr. Radzie, when he became a citizen in 1939, answered all questions truthfully and fully qualified for naturalization. The Justice Department is now trying to revoke his citizenship because of Mr. Radzie's political opinions before 1939. This would be an extremely dangerous precedent for the establishing of a police state in this country. Mrs. Blanch Freedman, New York attorney, has been retained to represent Mr. Radzie in the federal courts."

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What's On?

Coming

DON'T MISS a round-table discussion on "The American Road to Socialism" with Discussion Panel: Howard Selsam, Dollie Mason, Myer Weiss and audience participation on Thursday evening, Jan. 8 at 8:15 p.m. Free admission. Refreshments at Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C.

DANCE AT A GALA FIESTA—the traditional Puerto Rican Holiday of the Three Kings. Rhumbas, Mambos, Puerto Rican delicacies. Plus American social dancing to a name band. Entertainment, refreshments galore. Jan. 10, 8:30 p.m., UE Hall, 160 Montague St., Brooklyn, 75c. Ausp: Boro Hall-LaGuardia ALP.

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